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POTTERY FROM
RHITSONA**

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SIXTH & FIFTH CENTURY
POTTERY

(FROM EXCAVATIONS MADE) AT
RHITSONA/BY R. M. BURROWS IN 1909
AND BY P. N. URE AND A. D. URE IN
1921 & 1922

EDITED BY ^{over}P. N. ^{aville}URE

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P R E F A C E

THIS monograph deals with two large sections of the finds made at Rhitsona (Mykalessos) in Boeotia by the late Dr. R. M. Burrows in April 1909 and by my wife and myself in April 1921 and May 1922. In 1909 the Greek archaeological service was represented by Chr. Giamelides, a young epimeletes whose untimely death would have much distressed Burrows had he lived to learn of it. In 1921 our friend Dr. N. Pappadakis, ephor of antiquities for Boeotia, was present in person and spared no pains to render us every conceivable kind of help. In 1922 the Greek representative was Miss S. Pappasyridi of the National Museum at Athens, to whom too we are greatly indebted for all that she did to facilitate our work. To Dr. Pappadakis our warm thanks are also due for hospitality and help most generously given us when in Thebes preparing the finds for publication. The foreman on all three occasions was Athanasios Basiliou, caretaker of Tanagra Museum, whose services I take this opportunity of acknowledging in the name of all three excavators. The catalogue of the graves excavated in 1909 (nos. 80, 82, 85) is abbreviated from that which was written by Burrows in 1912; the corresponding parts of the section on modes of burial are based on his day-book. For the day-book and catalogue of the 1921 and 1922 finds the excavators are jointly responsible. The cataloguing occupied the greater part of the spring and summer of 1922. The work was necessarily slow as great pains were taken to preserve the records of the places occupied by the various objects in each grave, and this could be done only by constant supervision of the menders and by making them clean and mend the objects in small instalments.

The 1909 finds included some twelve other graves, all of an earlier period (proto-Corinthian and Corinthian). The number of these earlier graves has been doubled by our later excavations. It is hoped to include this earlier material in a subsequent monograph. Burrows had intended to publish a single report of the 1909 finds, and the

repeated delays which prevented him from doing so were a source of much disappointment. The first was due to a serious illness when still at Manchester. Then followed his appointment as principal of King's College, London, and the consequent fresh calls on his time. He had hardly settled down at his new post when all his spare strength and time were absorbed by his championship of the Greek cause in the Balkan wars. Then with scarcely an interval came the European war. The armistice brought a fresh mass of urgent administrative and political work, and within a year of it his fatal illness was upon him. After his first operation he planned to write his Rhitsona report while convalescing, and actually took the material away with him; and though the strength even to begin never came, the work was never forgotten, and it is at his request that I now start publishing his finds.

Besides the catalogue all that Burrows left was an excellent set of photographs of the excavations taken by himself, some less excellent photographs of cleaned and mended objects taken by a professional, and the day-book of his excavations, which was of course never intended for publication. It follows the only scientific method of keeping records of this kind of work, in which facts once unobserved are lost for ever. It inclines, and rightly, to the side of fullness. Observations are recorded on one page that are recognized soon after as leading nowhere; problems are formulated directly they arise with the object of directing subsequent observations, and these problems sometimes solve themselves as the excavation proceeds. In choosing the facts to be placed here on record I have kept in view the main object that Burrows set himself, which was to see whether or no each vase mass was placed in the grave on one single occasion.

It seems right and fitting at this place to emphasize the scrupulous care shown by Burrows both in keeping his day-book and cataloguing his finds. The fact has an interest that takes us beyond archaeology. Burrows was a statesman as well as a scholar. He had an instinct for guiding movements and men, and a passion for making the best of the events and the people among whom he lived. But with him the capacity for taking the broad view and being ready for compromise in matters of policy was combined with unlimited patience in matters

of detail. He had little respect for the statesman, whatever his sphere, who had not some inside knowledge of the work of the specialist in that same sphere. I have often heard him maintain not only that breadth of view is unattainable without detailed accuracy, but also the converse—that accuracy is unattainable without breadth of view. It was part and parcel of his whole being that when it came to specialized research he was satisfied with nothing short of the fullest and most detailed record obtainable.¹

It remains to express our thanks for much kindness shown and much help received from many quarters. In 1909 the University of Manchester made Burrows a grant to meet the expenses of excavation. In 1921 these expenses were met by a fund that was raised with characteristic energy and success by Mr. H. R. Beeton, a member of the Council of University College, Reading. Among the contributors were Mr. Beeton, Mrs. Evmorfopoulos, Mr. Fermanoglou, Mr. C. E. Keyser, Mr. W. Leaf, Mr. G. Macmillan, Sir J. Stavridi, Mr. L. G. Sutton, Mr. Vouvalis, and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The Council of University College, Reading, rendered further help by allowing me in 1921 an extension of the Easter vacation, and in 1922 leave of absence for the whole summer term, and my wife a grant towards her share of the expenses of the expedition of 1922, part of which money she devoted to paying the workmen during our week's return to Rhitsona. The British School at Athens made a grant towards the payment of a vase-mender. We were allowed to make the School our head-quarters when in Athens, and found the director, Mr. A. J. B. Wace, and his staff constantly ready with help and advice. Mr. Wace visited Rhitsona before we went out in 1921, and on both occasions secured for us the official permit to dig. In writing the report we have been much indebted to an old Reading student, Mr. R. P. Austin, lately holder of a London University studentship at the British School at Athens, who has paid several visits to Thebes to inform us on points where our original catalogue was inadequate. It is a pleasure to acknowledge help rendered in various ways by museum authorities in Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Russia, and the United States.

¹ Cp. p. 173 of Mr. G. Glasgow's admirable memoir.

Finally, we owe a very special debt of thanks to our Greek friends and colleagues, in both Athens and Thebes, who in a time of extreme national anxiety and distress were unfailing in their courtesy and ungrudging in their help.

The contents of the graves catalogued here are now mended and exhibited in the museum at Thebes. Earlier excavations on the site are published in *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 226-318 (gr. 18, 21, 22, 26, 31, 49, 50, 51); *J. H. S.* xxix (1909), pp. 308-53 (gr. 12, 36, 40, 46,); xxx (1910), pp. 336-56 (gr. 1, 4, 6, 13, 14, 75); xxxi (1911), pp. 72-99; *Arch. Eph.* 1912, pp. 102-19 (gr. 2, 3, 5); 1915, pp. 114-27; *Essays and Studies Presented to William Ridgeway*, pp. 171-9; Ure, *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona* (University College, Reading, Studies in History and Archaeology), (gr. 30, 33, 34, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 76). The present monograph includes the catalogue of twenty-six new graves (80, 82, 85, 102, 104, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 a, 114 b, 115, 120, 121, 123, 126, 127, 130, 131, 133, 135, 138, 139, 144).¹ Its publication we owe entirely to the Research Board of the University of Reading, who have most generously made a grant to cover the cost.

These latest excavations continue, mainly in the direction of Vathy, the exploration of the angle between the Chalcis and Vathy roads: see map, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 230. A supplementary plan of the grave area will be published later.

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INTRODUCTION

THE graves here published fall into two main groups. Those of the first all belong to the type made known by the publication of the Rhitsona excavations of 1907-8 in *B. S. A.* xiv, *J. H. S.* xxix, and *Arch. Eph.* 1912. All are to be dated within the last two-thirds of the sixth century or the early years of the fifth. With three exceptions (graves 104, 115, 130) they included in their furniture four-handled Boeotian kylikes, and of these three graves two (104, 130), though without kylikes, contained other objects in the Boeotian kylix style. Besides Boeotian kylikes the typical graves of this class contained large numbers of aryballoi, of black glaze vases and more particularly kantharoi, of black-figure vases (principally lekythoi, skyphoi, and kylikes), 'kothons', little (proto-)Corinthian skyphoi, vases, mainly skyphoi, decorated in black on a ferruginous ground, and also figurines. At the time of the 1907-8 excavations the first indication of date was afforded by the black-figure vases. Early and late black-figure ware (the latter in two cases along with isolated examples of early red-figure) were found to be constantly associated with different and well-marked types of Boeotian kylix, aryballos, and black kantharos. The chronological classification of the Boeotian kylikes into an earlier and a later group is given in *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 308 f., that of the aryballoi in *J. H. S.* xxix, pp. 309-10 (cp. *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 113, and *ibid.* figs. 10-13¹), that of the black kantharoi in *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona*, pp. 5-12. The classifications established in these earlier studies will be constantly referred to in the pages that follow. They form the basis of the chronological arrangement of our graves.

Of the graves of the other main group all but one² belong to the latter half of the fifth century, a period which until 1921 had been poorly represented at Rhitsona. Their furniture consists mainly of plain black glaze vases and of local black-figure ware, red-figure being entirely absent. The black glaze carries a step farther the history of the development of the black kantharoi for which Rhitsona provides such unparalleled material, but the main contribution of these graves lies in the series of black-figure kylikes that they have yielded. Boeotian black-figure, apart from the distinctive Kabeiric ware, has so far been little studied. The very common floral type to which the kylikes from these graves belong has been almost entirely

¹ In fig. 13 the nos. 1 and 3 should be transposed, and in the third line of the lettering beneath the figure '550' is a misprint for '500'.

² Grave 107, probably fourth century; see also 114 b.

neglected, partly because the largest collections of it are housed in museums that are seldom visited,¹ and partly because so very few examples had any recorded context. Previous to 1921 only three undoubted single-interment graves at Rhitsona (57, 33, and 30) had yielded specimens of this style, and these, together with some examples from doubtful graves, are discussed in *Black Glaze Pottery*, pp. 24 to 26. The excavations of 1921 and 1922 have enlarged the Rhitsona series, and the finds are now sufficient to provide some basis for a study of the style.

The excavations are by no means finished. There is no evidence that the work is even half-way through. But for that very reason it becomes important to put the finds on record as they are made. Their value depends on the completeness of our records, and the publication of adequate catalogues of the separate graves is the most urgent, if perhaps the most thankless task of the excavators. Fortunately the material never grows without enabling us to establish the history of some new type, as for instance has already been done for vases of the 'kothon' type in *J. H. S.* xxxi and for the black-figure kylikes in *Arch. Eph.* 1915. The present publication deals in a similar way with the black-figure lekythoi and skyphoi and fifth-century developments in Boeotia of the black-figure kylix. The Boeotian 'bird kylikes' and other vases of the same style are for the first time dealt with in detail. So too are various types of skyphoi other than black-figured. These special studies deal not only with the finds of 1909 and 1921 but also with the relevant material, much of it practically unpublished, from the excavations of 1907-8. They are each the result of independent work and have been initialled accordingly. A study of the figurines is held over for the present. The material is less abundant, and some of the types will be best studied in connexion with their predecessors from the unpublished Corinthian graves.

A preliminary section deals with the methods of burial. So much depends on the fact, there established, that single interment was the normal practice and that the vase mass found in a single grave was all put there on one single occasion, that it is essential to set out the evidence in detail.

Finally an attempt has been made to arrange in chronological groups the whole series of Rhitsona graves with which we are here concerned.

¹ e. g. Tanagra, Chaeronea, Nauplia, as well as the magazines of the National Museum at Athens.

METHODS OF BURIAL

(Plates I-III and xxv)

(i) *The Boeotian kylia graves*

With two exceptions described below (graves 121, 131) these graves are simple shaft-graves. The furniture and, where preserved, the bones were found lying unprotected in the naked earth at the bottom of the shaft. In 110, 113, 133 the contents had been burnt. These burnt graves are the same length and breadth as the unburnt but shallower, and the burning had plainly been done *in situ*: in a similar grave not here published the earth and objects at the extreme east end were unburnt, clearly as the result of an east wind at the time of the cremation.

The remaining twelve shaft-graves are of the type described in *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 242 ff. They are deeper and the contents are unburnt. Only six indeed of the twelve show the characteristic ledge along the sides of the grave some .50-1 m. above the bottom formed by abruptly narrowing the shaft, but these six are the six deepest, being all over 2 m. deep: we may infer that the presence or absence of ledge depended on the depth of the grave. Remains of large iron nails, such as were found in the large graves opened in 1907-8, were found in only four of those here published.¹ These nails imply some sort of wooden bier, coffin, or covering for the body. The possibility of a covering resting on the earth-ledge has been discussed in *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 243-4. The ledgeless graves prove that such a covering was not always employed, but there is no need to assume uniformity of practice. Graves 121 and 131 are in fact decisive against any such assumption. Usage certainly varied as between children and adults and also as between children and children. There is no reason to suppose that all adults were buried in the same way. In two cases at least we have evidence for some sort of coffin: nothing else can explain the sharp outline of the west vase mass of 120 (pl. II) or the shape of the vase mass in the eastern half of grave 135 (pl. III).

The precise way in which the body was disposed and the furniture arranged is however of minor importance. For the study of the finds the question of supreme interest is whether or no all the finds from a single grave were placed there on the same day. If they were the value of our graves for questions of chronology is self-evident.

In the case of most of our graves there can be no doubt. 85, 102, 127, 130, 135 are unquestionably single interments. A single skeleton at full length occupies the whole grave, and the vase mass was beyond doubt buried with it. In 121, 131 (pl. II) there were naturally no bones. The size in each case shows that the occupant was an infant: all the contents are obviously grouped in and around the tiles and little larnax respectively. The reasons for regarding the burnt graves as single interments are no less strong. Only 110 shows traces of bones, and those are of the scantiest, but each is the result of a single burning and the shape and size of the burnt area is just that required for a single cremation.

¹ 80, 112, 130, 133.

Five unburnt graves (104, 112, 115, 120, 126) showed no traces of bones, but there is a presumption that in each case it is a single skeleton that has disappeared. 104 from its dimensions must have been the grave of a child, as was probably also 120 if we accept the disposition of the vase mass as evidence for a coffin considerably smaller than the grave. In neither of these graves does the vase mass betray any signs of disturbance after a first interment, and the same is true of 112, 115, 126. The last two are of ample size for a single adult, but neither is long enough or wide enough for two right at the bottom of the grave. As it is the objects (vases as well as bones) right at the bottom that are most liable to suffer from the damp, it is less likely that two skeletons should have completely disappeared than that one only should have done so. The conviction formed when excavating was that each of these graves also contained only a single and undisturbed deposit.

The only grave where any doubt is entertainable is 80. Here Burrows in his full and careful day-book noted bones at three different levels, some, but unfortunately not all, of which were examined by C. H. Hawes during a very hasty visit that he paid to Rhitsona at the time of excavation. Some of the bones were not human, teeth of a small carnivore being found above the vase mass and chicken and perhaps sheep bones near the bottom. The human bones occurred at three levels: (1) 40 m. above the ledge: bones of a child, (2) 20 m. above the vase mass: bones of a child or children of perhaps 12 years, (3) at bottom: a skull, presumably of an adult, not seen by Hawes, and bones of a small child. The skull was 1 m. from the east end, but even so there would be room for a skeleton 6 ft. long to lie at full length: the small child's bones (shin and probably fragments of humerus) lay just west of the centre: other fragments were found 1.8 m. from the east end and about 2 m. apart. As regards the bones from higher levels it should be noticed that (1) have no connexion with the ledge and (2) none with the vase mass. It is not impossible that all alike come from some earlier burial or burials destroyed at the time when grave 80 was dug. In any case it seems fairly certain that the grave was dug for the adult and child whose remains were found below the vase mass, and that this latter was found just as it had been left at the time of the funeral. A point about the vase finds bears out this view. The grave contained an exceptional number of kothons which Burrows notes in his day-book as having occurred at all levels of the vase mass. It can hardly be an accident that precisely the same number, 24 of normal size and 3 small, was found at either end of the grave.

A table of dimensions and details as to the individual graves are given in section iii, pp. 8 ff.

(ii) *The later graves*

These graves are of two types—shaft-graves in the naked earth and tile-graves.

The tile-graves, generally infant burials, lie about a metre below the surface, and are composed either of large tiles placed gablewise above the body, the ends being closed by smaller pieces of tile placed vertically (138, shown in pl. III, 111, 108, 107), or of two curved tiles, one above and one below, with the body lying between them (114 a,

pl. 1), the ends again being closed by vertical tiles. The grave furniture was found either inside the tiles or else part inside and part immediately outside. In the case of 114 a all the black glaze pots were found at a rather higher level than the grave itself. Their connexion with the grave is established by the fact that amongst them were fragments of a black-figure kylix which lay immediately on the tiles.¹ The 114 a type is not otherwise represented at Rhitsona, but the gable type goes back at least to the end of the Boeotian kylix period: see grave 121, p. 10. It may perhaps have supplanted the pithos.

114 b is merely a cluster of vases and potsherds. They may be the remains of an infant burial in the naked earth, which would account for the small area covered by the cluster and for the absence of bones, but the absence of the little black glaze saucer which is invariably found in other burials of this period is against the cluster forming the complete furniture of a grave.

The three shaft-graves (the only late fifth-century examples so far excavated on the site) offer several novel features. The normal shaft-grave of the sixth century has been described in section i. The three graves dealt with here differ both from the sixth-century model and from one another. Two of them, either because of overcrowding in the cemetery or to save labour, were dug in the soft earth of trenches used for burial centuries before. For gr. 123 they dug into a trench running east and west and containing a number of pithos burials of the seventh century.² At a depth of rather more than a metre they seem to have encountered the line of pithoi and probably cleared away one or two.³ The grave was carried down to a depth of 1.8 m., and a stone wall was built across the west end to separate it from the pithoi, the wall actually cutting through one pithos. The grave had no ledge but narrowed gradually to a width of only .6 m. at the bottom. Along the bottom of the grave lay an unusually well preserved skeleton with head to east and arms extended by his side (pl. II and fig. 1). The skull, fallen over so that it faced south, had been flattened out by the weight of the earth upon it. The body must therefore have been protected by some covering, either coffin-lid or boards laid across the grave, at the time of burial, otherwise the falling earth would have kept the head in position. As the grave has no ledge to support boards it seems likely that a coffin was used, particularly as a number of iron nails were found in the grave. Across the body, in a line with the elbows, lay a fragmentary iron strigil, and between the thigh-bones, on a level with the wrists, a bronze strigil in a good state of preservation. Resting on the inner side of the left thigh-bone, as if fallen from the hand of the dead man, was a black ring-handled kantharos with the name Φιλλίχος incised in Boeotian characters (pl. XI). The black glaze and black-figure vases which constituted the rest of the grave furniture did not lie immediately on the body nor in piles at head and foot, but thirty of them were found in a mass along the southern side of the grave, and the remaining three (nos. 31, 32, and 34) in a cluster on the north side. The lowest vase in the large southern mass lay at a height of .40 m. above the floor of the grave. The connexion of the two groups of vases with the skeleton below is proved by the

¹ Cp. grave 123 below.

² To be published later.

³ Underneath the skeleton were found a few fragments of a pithos.

fact that several fragments of the inscribed Philichos cup which lay at the level of the skeleton were found scattered in the middle and western sections of the southern vase mass which lay above it. The large vase mass on the south side and the cluster of three on the north were quite distinct from one another as they lay in the ground, but again their connexion was established by fragments found in one mass which fitted into vases from the other.¹ It looks as though the corpse was interred in a wooden coffin, inside which were placed his

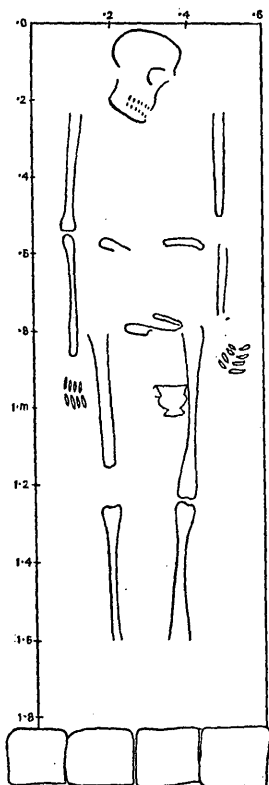


Fig. 1. Grave 123 after removal of vase mass.

gr. 123, had rolled over to the left and been flattened out by the weight of earth. On the chest lay a large mass of round beads of a very powdery white substance, and close to where the left hand should have been was a string of similar beads. Between the right shin and the north wall were some 80 astragaloi, lying packed in an

two strigils and the inscribed cup, which may be regarded as intimately associated with him.² The cup had probably got broken at the grave-side. Above the coffin along each side were banked up the offerings of the mourners, the plain black pottery being all massed on the south side and with it one black-figure cup (no. 33) near the head of the coffin, while the other three black-figure cups were alone on the north side. Some of the broken fragments of the Philichos kantharos were put in with the other black vases.³ The position of the vase mass at a higher level than the skeleton seems to be typical of the period and occurs again in gr. 139.

Grave 139 (fig. 2) was dug in the shaft of a late seventh- or early sixth-century grave, 145,⁴ the floor of gr. 139 being at the level of the ledge of the earlier grave, 1.9 m. below the surface. There was, however, no confusion of the furniture of the two burials, since the later one was at a sufficiently high stratum above the earlier, .25 m. intervening between the level of the highest vases of the vase masses at head and foot of grave 145 and the skeleton of gr. 139. The shaft was unusually broad, measuring 1.25 m. across, and the skeleton lay nearer to the north side than the south. There was no ledge. The skeleton was badly preserved, only the skull and parts of the arm and leg bones being visible. The skull, like that of

¹ e. g. nos. 32 and 34 found on the north side, but fragments from them in the middle and western sections of the southern mass.

² If it was placed above the coffin with its fellow kantharoi it is a very curious coincidence that the only inscribed vase in the grave should also be the only one to fall down from the compact mass of pots to the considerably lower stratum where the body lay.

³ This involves the assumption that, as in modern Greece, the coffin was left open till the moment of burial.

⁴ To be published later.

even J-shaped mass as if they had originally been placed in a box round two sides of some smaller box or rectangular object now mouldered away. The presence of small mushroom-shaped bronze nails, one of them lying precisely at one of the angles of the mass of astragaloi, also suggests a box. More powdery white beads, arranged, like those near the hand of the skeleton, in a single row with occasional clusters of five or six, emerged from below the astragaloi on the south side, and at the east end of the supposed box was one solitary glass bead of a well-known type, yellow with blue and white eyes. Lying underneath the astragaloi was also a bronze strigil. Five more strigils, three bronze and two iron, lay in the region of the pelvis and thighs. Two figurines lying close upon the thigh-bones and two lekythoi, one on the left side of the skull and the other by the left arm, complete the furniture found lying directly upon the skeleton, and possibly enclosed in a coffin, as fragments of iron nails found in the grave suggest. At a height of .45 m. above the bones and situated above the string of beads and the strigils in the region of the left hand, was found a little isolated cluster of objects—a black kantharos with high swung handles and conical foot (no. 29 of catalogue), a number of sea-shells and sea-worn pebbles, and a leaden bracelet. Immediately above came the main vase mass, its depth below the surface being .76 m. at its highest point and 1.3 m. at its lowest, running obliquely across the grave, beginning to the NE. of the skull and ending SW. of the feet of the skeleton (see pl. xxv, which shows the SW. end of the vase mass). As in gr. 123, it was composed mainly of black kantharoi and black-figure kylikes with one bronze needle¹ and another cluster of pebbles and sea-shells at the SW. end. The black-figure vases were not isolated, but were found in various parts of the mass.

The burnt grave 144 is of a different type and more sparsely furnished than the two preceding. The character of the grave furniture speaks for a date some years later. The grave was oriented north and south instead of the more usual east and west. The scanty

¹ The presence of strigils and needles together in the same grave is not unknown; cp. *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 23, n. 1.

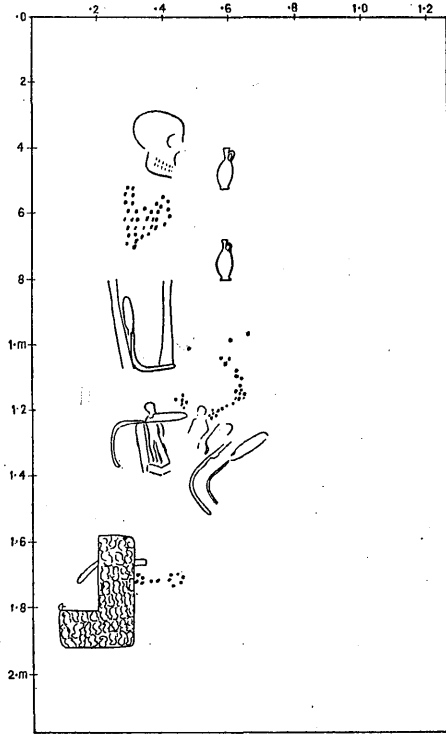


Fig. 2. Grave 139 after removal of vase mass.

fragments of charred bone found at the bottom of the grave were not sufficient to determine how the skeleton lay, but for a distance of .22 m. from the north end the grave was not dug so deep as along the rest of its length, leaving a pillow-like eminence which may have been intended to support the head. Down the long sides there ran a ledge .3 m. higher than the bottom of the grave. Below this ledge the grave narrowed abruptly like gr. 123, being only .3 m. wide at the bottom. Along the ledge on the west side was a row of four black kantharoi. The other objects were found among the bone fragments on the floor of the grave, the one black-figure kylix and the strigil being in the centre. The blackened walls of the grave show that the body was burnt *in situ*. It is too small to be the grave of an adult.

(iii) *Table of dimensions of shaft-graves and supplementary details as to individual graves.*

No. of grave.	Length.	Width above ledge.	Width at bottom.	Depth to ledge.	Depth to bottom.	Direction.
80	2.9 m.	1.4 m.	.96 m.	2.4 m.	3.49 m.	90°
82	2.66 m.	1.26 m.	.85 m.	2.1 m.	2.93 m.	90°
85 ¹					.8 m.	70°
102	2.31 m.	1.4 m.	.76 m.	1.3 m.	2.02 m.	90°
104	1.32 m.	×	.55 m.	×	1.04 m.	60°
110	1.72 m.	×	.86 m.	×	1.06 m.	70°
112	1.67 m.	.81 m.	.55 m.	1.52 m.	2.13 m.	80°
113	2.2 m.	×	1.06 m.	×	.76 m.	80°
115	2.13 m.	×	.63 m.	×	1.75 m.	80°
120	1.82 m.	×	.74—81 m.	×	1.52 m.	70°
123	1.8 m.	×	.6 m.	×	1.8 m.	85°
126	2.13 m.	×	.76 m.	×	1.82 m.	73°
127	2.02 m.	.91 m. ²	.61 m. ²	×	1.9 m.	80°
130	2.05 m.	.94 m.	.66 m.	1.44 m.	2.47 m.	80°
133	1.82 m.	×	.75 m.	×	1.29 m.	110°
135	2.2 m.	.91 m.	.66 m.	1.98 m.	2.48 m.	68°
139	2.2 m.	×	1.25 m.	×	1.9 m.	65°
144	1.5 m.	.96 m.	.3 m. ³	1.2 m.	1.5 m.	155°

× = No ledge.

Grave 80 : pl. i. W. vase mass extended .6 m. E. ; E. vase mass .76 m. W. except on S. side where it extended 1.06 m. and rose more than the average height (about .5 m. both at E. and W. ends) above the bottom of the grave. Among the few objects found between the two masses were the silver necklace (1—1.1 m. from W. end), the glass bottle (.80 m. from W. end, .05 off bottom), the black-figure lekythos no. 252, the black kantharos no. 219, and one handle of the Boeotian kylix no. 6, of which the rest was found in the E. vase mass. Fragments of iron nails were found in the SW. corner, in the centre of the W. vase mass (near fragments of wood), and at the middle of the S. side. The grave was damp. One lekythos in the SE. corner crumbled almost completely before it could be removed. On the bones see above, p. 4.

Grave 82 had been rifled and its W. end practically cleared.

¹ This grave was opened by Burrows on the only day I was at Rhitsona in 1909. The missing measurements were entered by me on a sketch of the grave that I made for him at the time but can find nowhere among his papers.—P. N. U.

² See below, details p. 11.

³ Width just below ledge .6 m.

Grave 85: pl. I. Lay near the road at a point where the surface had been lowered; the original depth may well have been a metre more than that given in the table; length of skeleton 1.58 m. The skeleton was seen and examined *in situ* by C. H. Hawes, who made the following observations: 'It belonged probably to a man of 5 ft. 5 in.; cephalic index 76 or 77; the head could not have fallen into the position in which it was found until the flesh had all decayed; on the other hand both head and bones had been flattened symmetrically and showed pressure of earth but no violence.'

Grave 102: pl. I. The vases were in two masses, one at E. end extending 1.2 m. W., the other at the W. end extending .71 m. E.; both covered the whole width of the grave, but the E. mass formed a rough cube .52 m. high, whereas the W. mass sloped away downwards from the W. end. At the bottom of the grave there were remains of a single skeleton, length from top of skull to faint traces of foot-bones 1.65 m.; the top of the skull was .2 m. from the E. end (see pl. I). The bones were badly decayed, ribs and backbone having completely disappeared, as also the jaw except for eight well-preserved teeth. The thigh-bones were in fair condition.

Grave 104. The vases were scattered all over the grave, in some places two deep but never more; they were most plentiful in the W. half, particularly along its N. side; the dozen or so objects from the E. half were mostly found close against the N. and S. sides. No bones: a very damp grave.

Grave 107. Tile-grave (see p. 4); tiles, length 1 m., much broken. Direction 85°. Grave narrows gradually from .45 m. at E. end to .34 at W. On the outside of the tile forming the N. side of the grave were stamped four concentric semicircles. No bones. All the grave furniture was found inside the tiles, the lamp (?) by itself in the NE. corner, the figurines half-way along the N. side, the other vases in a group reaching from the SE. corner to half-way along the S. side.

Grave 108. Tile-grave of same gable type as 107. Direction 60°, length 1.5 m., breadth .4 m., depth to bottom of grave 1.37 m. The tiles had completely collapsed, only the vertical one at the E. end remaining in position. Tiles slightly curved. One large fragment at W. end had stamped on it a sign like an anchor in relief in a sunk circle. No bones. Nos. 5, 6, 7 were found together in a group just outside the tiles on the S. side. The broken fragments of the other objects were too confused with the tile debris for their original positions to be ascertained.

Grave 110. The burnt stratum first appeared at a depth of .84 m., and reached a depth of 1.06 m.; the finds were distributed over the whole burnt area. Right at the E. end were some small bone fragments that appear to belong to a skull.

Grave 111. Infant's tile-grave of gable type, a single tile on either side. Direction 90°, length .76 m., depth to bottom .9 m. Grave furniture found inside tiles. No bones.

Grave 112: pl. II. Vases mainly in two masses, one at E. end extending .30 m. W., one at W. extending .60 m. E.: for position of large 'pappas' see pl. II. Large iron nails were found (a) with other larger pieces of iron at middle of W. end, depth 1.8 m., just on top of vase mass; (b) .48 m. E. of (a), fairly low down in top stratum

of vases; (c) and (d) close to N. side, (c) .30 and (d) .56 m. from NW. corner, (c) at depth of 2.13 m., (d) same depth as (b); (e) and (f) on S. side, (e) .30 m. from SW. corner, (f) .45 m. from SE. corner. No traces of bones; several objects had suffered severely from the damp, one 'pappas' having completely disintegrated.

Grave 113: pl. II. The vases extended from end to end of the burnt area, but were found mainly in three rough groups, one at the E. end extending .76 m. W., one at the W. extending .45 m. E., one in the middle; the E. mass was mainly on the S. side, extending about one-third of the way across, the other two mainly on the N., extending about two-thirds across. The vase mass sloped somewhat downward from W. to E., but even at the E. the lowest finds were only .76 m. deep. No bones.

Grave 114 a: pl. I. Infant's tile-grave; two curved tiles, one above and one below, with a vertical tile closing each end (p. 4). Direction 90°. Length .86 m.; breadth at E. end .28 m., at W. end .23 m.; depth to top tile .9 m. No bones. Inside tiles one tiny (proto-) Corinthian skyphos (no. 6). The rest of the grave furniture was outside, the figurine with head to E. lying along the southern side; the kylikes, one inverted acting as a lid to the other, with five tiny (proto-) Corinthian skyphoi inside them, resting on the NE. corner of the covering tile. Immediately above the grave and at a distance of .15 m. above the level of the covering tile was found a cluster of vases and vase fragments, mostly black glazed (numbered 7-14, 17 in the catalogue). Amongst them were fragments from the kylix no. 15.

Grave 114 b. A cluster of vases and vase fragments, some burnt, found at depth of .6 m. No bones. See above, p. 5.

Grave 115. The finds were in two masses, one at either end: the W. was the larger and extended .71 m. E. and was in SW. corner .48 m. high; 24 of the aryballoi were found at the E. end. Pieces of 115. 48 were found before reaching the main vase mass. No bones.

Grave 120: pl. II. E. vase mass extended .2 m. W.; W. vase mass extended .35 m. E., .28 m. high, and ended in a remarkably straight line across the grave, see pl. II; a few objects (nos. 13, 22, 50) were in the middle. No bones: grave not very damp, but see above, p. 4.

Grave 121. Small tile-grave: the bottom formed by a tile .96 m. long and .42 wide; this was covered by a gable formed by two tiles on either side and closed at either end by a broken tile placed vertically, that at the E. end being supported by a stone placed outside; the tiles are of a yellowish clay, .01 m. thick, slightly curved and flanged at either end; those on the N. side had fallen in, particularly the eastern. Depth to top of W. upright tile .43 m., to top of gable .56 m., to bottom of grave 1.06 m., to highest vase finds .61 m.; direction 40°. The objects were nearly all outside the tiles, nos. 2, 16, 20 low down on the S. side towards the E. end, the main mass on the N. side, filling the V-shaped space between the N. side of the gable and the N. side of the grave shaft; nos. 34 and 37-39 were inside, at the W. end; some very decayed fragments of figurines like 37-39 were found inside at the extreme E. end. No bones.

Grave 123: pl. II. Shaft-grave; see pp. 5-6.

Grave 126: pl. II. The objects were spread over the whole grave but piled higher at either end, .45 m. at E., .35 at W., .10 m. in the middle. No bones: a very damp grave.

Grave 127: pl. III. The table (p. 8) gives the width both at the bottom and a metre higher: the grave narrowed gradually without any ledge: vases were massed in the middle as well as at either end; in each corner there was a cluster of vases some .3 m. above the main mass; top of skull .27 m. from E. end; skull looked N. with face only .115 m. from N. side of grave; from top of skull to farther end of leg-bones seen in pl. III is 1.06 m.; traces of leg-bones extended .21 m. farther W.; there were also traces of both arms.

Grave 130: pl. III. Vases spread all over the grave, but least crowded at E. end; highest finds at either end .3 m. above the bottom. At various points along the S. side, between SW. corner and a point .6 m. E. of it, were found among the vases at varying depths some 20 fragments of large iron nails, including three pieces of iron plate with nails attached. Skull and long bones fairly well preserved; top of skull, which was very narrow and faced upwards, almost touched E. end; both feet and left shin entirely gone; length from top of skull to broken end of right shin-bone 1.52 m.

Grave 131: pl. II. A small terra-cotta larnax with rounded ends; sides .025 m. thick; length inside at bottom .8 m., at top .89 m.; depth to lid .84 m., to bottom 1.11 m.; direction 62°; inside the larnax were found figurine no. 15, with base .23 m. from W. end, and the bronze rings 19, 20, side by side .23 m. from E. end; the other objects were arranged irregularly round the coffin outside except no. 3 (kothon), which was placed on the middle of the lid. At either end and midway down each side a rough stone had been placed to keep the coffin in position (two seen pl. II). No trace of bones.

Grave 133: pl. III. A burnt grave; vases found mainly on S. side, the highest of them .38 m. above the bottom.

Grave 135: pl. III. From the E. end the vases run in a compact mass down the middle of the grave to a distance of .95 m.; W. of that the vases were spread over the whole grave area; hgt. of vase mass .3 m. The skull faced upwards; traces of thigh-bones 1.04 m. from crown of skull.

Grave 138 (pl. III). Child's tile-grave, gable type. Direction 85°, length .8 m., breadth .3 m., depth 1.2 m., hgt. of gable .4 m. The openings at the end of the gable were closed by rectangular tiles placed vertically; that at the E. end was not large enough to block the opening completely, and a smaller rectangular tile was placed to the N. of it to fill the gap. On the N. side of the grave outside the tiles was found a fragmentary figurine (no. 11), the head close to the E. end, a fragment of body about half-way along, and other fragments close to the W. end. The rest of the grave furniture was inside the tiles.

Grave 139 (pl. xxv). Shaft-grave; see pp. 6-7.

Grave 144. Shaft-grave, burnt; see pp. 7-8.

For comments on plates I-III see below, pp. 109, 110.

BOEOTIAN KYLIX WARE

(i) KYLIKES

Chronological limits. The outstanding fact about the 150 or so Boeotian kylikes excavated at Rhitsona in 1907 and 1908 is that all come from graves of which the earliest cannot be much earlier than 550 and the latest not much later than 500 B.C. The 77 new kylikes here published come from a series of graves that cover about the same period. Grave 110 (1921) may be as early as 49 and 50 (1908); graves 121 and 131 (1921) may be as late as 46 (1908); but the new finds do not extend the period in either direction. They have in fact done much to establish 560–500 or at the utmost 580–480 as the extreme limits for the *floruit* on our site of the Boeotian kylix style.

The group of fifth-century graves opened in 1921 and 1922¹ show that little (proto-)Corinthian skyphoi survived all through the century, and that the black-figure style took on a new lease of life; but of the Boeotian kylix style not a single example was found in any grave that could be dated after 480 B.C.

Similarly with the evidence for the superior limit; in the 1907–8 excavations only six graves had been found with Geometric, proto-Corinthian, or comparatively early Corinthian pottery.² As was recognized at the time³ it would have been rash to draw too positive conclusions from the absence of Boeotian kylix ware from these six graves, of which four are pre-Corinthian. But the excavations of 1909 and 1921–2 have raised to nearly twenty the number of graves with dominantly Corinthian contents. These graves form a series which covers the whole period of Corinthian predominance, the latest and most copiously furnished being obviously only one stage earlier than such graves as 49 and 50. In none of these was there found a single vase of the Boeotian kylix style. It becomes, therefore, highly probable that the Boeotian kylix did not reach the cemetery at Rhitsona till some way on in the sixth century.

But the implications of this fact are limited. In one of the two latest (145) of the Corinthian graves a seated ‘pappas’ was found in the red and white Boeotian kylix technique. The style, therefore, was known at Rhitsona at least as early as the beginning of the sixth century. Possibly it was first used for figurines and subsequently adopted by the makers of the kylikes. But there is another possible explanation of the fact that there are no Boeotian kylikes in our seventh-century graves. The vases in them are nearly all small, principally neat little aryballoi and bombylioi only two or three inches high. It is possible that Boeotian kylikes were already on the market, but not yet regarded by the people of Mykalessos as suitable offerings for the dead.

Classification. In *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 308 f., the Boeotian kylikes from Rhitsona were divided into two classes (I and II) corresponding in the main with the division of the graves into an earlier group (A)

¹ Gr. 108, 114a, 114b, 123, 138, 139, 144.

² *J. H. S.* xxx, pp. 341 ff.

³ *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 314.

and a later (B). Most of the new vases find their place in this classification, within which it is now possible to discern a number of well-marked subdivisions and in some cases to assign them approximate dates. Only four kylikes (31.17-20) from the earlier excavations found no place in either of these classes. Some of the new vases form with these four an obvious group and establish the existence of a third class (III) to which various hitherto problematical vases can now be assigned.

Class I. Decoration in black and red or purple on a creamy buff ground; colours fairly firm.

I. i. Panelled types: to those mentioned *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 308, namely, (a) birds and (b) palmettes,¹ may be added (c) a sort of lotus pattern with three triangular petals (on which see already *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 110) and (d) rosettes.

Four-handled cups with stems, classes I and II

I. i. a: 50. 1; 51. 1, 2 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv a); 31. 1. No new examples.

I. i. b: 49. 1, 2; 40. 1; 3. 1 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 114, fig. 14); 51. 3, 4, 5; 126. 1 and 2 (pl. iv), 3, 4; 113. 1; cp. also 51. 2; 31. 3. This, the commonest panel type at Rhitsona, survived comparatively late.

I. i. c: 51. 7 and 31. 2 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 110, fig. 3); 126. 5 and 6 (pl. iv), 7; cp. also 31. 3. In *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 110, this type is characterized as transitional, having then been found only in grave 51, one of the latest group A graves, and in the early group B grave 31. This dating is confirmed by the occurrence of the type in grave 126 (late group A). 51. 7 is distinguished by the little arrow heads (conventionalized stamens or pistils?) that spring out of the angles between the petals; in the corresponding position on 126. 6 and 31. 2 there are spirals symmetrically placed; on 126. 5 the corresponding angles are filled by spirals springing, however, not upwards from the petals but downwards from the line above; instead of the central triangular petal 126. 7 has three small palmette leaves, and the whole pattern is reversed in alternate panels: the main and handle zones are separated only by two lines; here again the closest parallels are found in grave 31: three similar palmette leaves (in place of the normal five) occur between the hatched triangles of 31. 4 (class II. ii. a); 31. 3 shows an upright lotus pattern as on 126. 6 alternately with a down-turned palmette hanging from a double spiral. The common features to be traced within this group of vases show that they belong to the period of the graves they come from.

I. i. d: 51. 9 and (?) 8, 10; no new examples.

As regards the vertical bands of decoration that play the part of triglyphs and frame the sides of the panels, the commonest design (a) is one of the crossed hatchings (see e. g. 126. 5, 6, pl. iv) or (β) herring-bone (e. g. *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 114, fig. 14): sometimes both occur together (e. g. 126. 2, pl. iv), (a) occurs in graves 40, 49, 51, 126, 31: in the example from grave 49 the hatching is bordered on either side by a wavy vertical line, e. g. *Arch. Eph.* 1912, pl. 7. 1, found elsewhere only in grave 51 and apparently a sign of comparative earliness; (β) occurs in graves 3, 51, 126, and exclusively on our II. i.

¹ (a), (b), (c) of *B. S. A.* xiv become here I. i. b, I. i. a, I. ii.

examples, i. e. in contexts which show that it began later than (α) and survived it. Vertical rows of dots alternating with vertical straight lines (γ) are found in grave 113; vertical bands of short superimposed dashes similarly placed (δ) occur in the early group A grave 49; vertical lines crossed by horizontal (ϵ) are found in the early group A grave 50 and the later group A grave 51; by filling in alternate squares in this last motive we get a check pattern (ζ) which occurs in graves 40 (early group A) and 126 (the latest rich group A grave); (η) is formed by a bold vertical zigzag bounded on either side by a straight vertical line with small inner triangles filling the triangular spaces thus formed, see e. g. 126. 1 (pl. iv): this occurs in 51, 126, 31, the graves which best represent the transition from the earlier to the later type, and may be dated accordingly.¹

I. ii. Continuous bands of triangles are the other most striking form of decoration of our class I kylikes; the band sometimes runs round the middle of the body and forms the main zone of decoration; sometimes it is smaller and occupies a subordinate position round the lowest part of the body just above the stem. In one or other of these positions it occurs on all the ten kylikes from our two earliest graves, 49 and 50: on 49. 8 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv b) and 50. 2 it occurs in both positions. Note, too, in striking contrast with the monotonous uniformity of class II kylikes, that on the five vases from these two graves where triangles occupy the main zone the treatment is in no two cases alike, and that none of these five variations has an exact parallel in any of the later graves. So, too, in the seven vases from these two graves where the triangles are just above the foot, six different types of triangle are found, of which only two recur in late graves.

The I. ii vases may be subdivided according to the treatment of the space between each pair of adjacent triangles.

I. ii. a: see 126. 8, pl. iv. The space between each pair of adjacent triangles is filled in with the upper part of a third triangle; in 40. 2; 51. 20, 22, 23, 24; 126. 8, 9 the complete triangles are hatched; in 40. 3; 51. 19, 21; 126. 10 they are filled in with two or three smaller triangles of which the apices fall directly under that of the containing triangle; in all alike the part triangles are treated like the whole triangles of 40. 3, &c. Two of the grave 49 vases, 49. 6, 49. 8, also fall into this class, but neither shows the simplicity of treatment of either of our two main subdivisions.² Another variant is 51. 25, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 266.

I. ii. b: see 126. 11, pl. iv. The triangles are separated and their sides curtailed by groups of vertical wavy lines: this type is limited to graves 51 and 126 (51. 11-14; 126. 11, 12).

I. ii. c: see 126. 13, pl. iv. The space between each pair of adjacent triangles is filled by a spiral bending downwards from the top of the zone in 51. 15, 16 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv e); upwards from below in

¹ Note, therefore, its occurrence on the jug *A. A.* 1895 (in *Jahrb.* x), p. 33, fig. 3, and, more elaborate, as a horizontal band on the kylix, *Jahrb.* iii, p. 338, fig. 14.

² See *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 251, and for 49. 8, pl. xv b; 49. 6 is inadequately described; some of the whole triangles are not completely hatched but contain smaller triangles which are.

51. 17, 18; 85. 1; 126. 13. A similar spiral to the last, but smaller, is found to the right of each set of part triangles in 51. 22 (I. ii. a). Except in 126. 13 the main triangles are hatched.¹

We may place here 110. 1, where however straight and wavy bands cover the main part of the body and the triangle zone, placed just above the foot, is relatively small; the triangles are placed a little way from one another and do not reach the top of the zone, but the left side of each is continued upwards to the top and then bends in a spiral to the right;² between the spirals, depending from the top of the zone, is a series of small inverted triangles either cross hatched or with inner lines parallel to one side.

The normal I. ii. c is contemporary with the normal I. ii. b; the elaboration and context of 110. 1 put it somewhat earlier.

I. ii. d: 50. 2; 102. 1. In place of the spirals of I. ii. c we have concentric arcs of circles; in 102. 1 semicircles depending from the top of the zone, in 50. 2 smaller arcs bridging the angle at the apex of each empty reversed triangle; on both vases the centre of each group of arcs is indicated by a dot; in 102. 1 the main triangles slightly overlap, forming along the bottom of the zone a row of small triangles, each of which is filled with a dot and leaves to be hatched an irregular pentagon with very small lower sides; 50. 2 is a direct but somewhat isolated ancestor of our class II. ii.

I. ii. e: see 126. 14, pl. v. The inverted triangles are left empty, the triangle zone is comparatively narrow and low down on the vase (widest on 49. 4); the main upright triangles are filled in, with lines parallel to one side (excepting 49. 3, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv d, and 50. 3, *ibid.* p. 257). Such narrow triangle zones are sometimes found below a main panel zone. In the vases grouped here the rest of the decoration consists of horizontal bands. On the handle zone vertical lines, usually in groups. To this class belongs 49. 3, 4, 5; 50. 3; 40. 4 (*J. H. S.* xxix, p. 311, fig. 1); 126. 14; 31. 7. The details vary: note, e. g., 49. 3 and 50. 3.

I. iii. A direct development from I. ii. e: the triangle zone is completely eliminated and bands cover the whole vase below the handle zone: so 40. 5 and 110. 2, and, with groups of dashes superimposed in purple on the bands, 126. 17, pl. iv.

I. iv.: 51. 6. Continuous zone of palmettes: see *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 265: no new examples.

Class II. Decoration in red, black, and sometimes yellow on a white ground; colours powdery.

II. i (cp. I. i above). Panel decoration: the vertical bands that separate the panels are all formed of herring-bone pattern; the panels have details in yellow.

II. i. a. Birds, see 26. 1, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. viii B. No new example.

II. i. b. Palmettes: 26. 5 (*ibid.* pl. xv m) and 6, and probably 127. 1.

II. i. c. Lotuses (?); found only, as on 126. 7, with central triangular

¹ For those of 126. 13, cp. 49. 3 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, pl. 7. 2) and *Jahrb.* iii, pp. 335, 338, figs. 8, 13.

² This motive occurs on Leiden V. c. 10 (four handles and stem) and on stemless bird's-tail cups at Bonn and Leipzig.

petal replaced by three small palmette leaves : 82. 1 and the probably stemless 82. 9.

II. i. d. Rosettes : 26. 2, 3, 4 ; cp. 80. 7.

II. i. e. Maltese cross (as on figurine *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. vii A, cp. also 80. 7) : 82. 9, see II. i. c above (alternately with lotus pattern).

The II. i vases and related objects form a small but well-marked group belonging to the earlier phases of the class II period.

II. ii. Main zone a continuous band of alternating hatched triangles and palmettes.

II. ii. a : 31. 4, 5, 6. Arcs between triangles as on I. ii. d, but the outermost arc forms the base for a group of three radiating petals.

II. ii. b. On 5. 1 and 112. 1 these petals have increased to five ; on 112. 1 and probably on the worn 5. 1 yellow makes its appearance.

II. ii. c. Finally the arcs diminish or disappear, the petals grow larger and are painted in three colours, black, red, and the characteristic yellow, and we have one of the two stereotyped schemes of decoration which were used so lavishly to the exclusion of all others in the latest phase of the Boeotian kylix style (see e. g. *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. viii A). On the handle zone 5. 2, 3 ; 12. 1 ; 112. 2 ; 127. 2 ; 135. 1-6 ; 80. 1, 2, and probably the worn 82. 2 have groups of short vertical lines ; 18. 1-8 ; 26. 7-15 a horizontal wavy band ; 46. 1 (*J. H. S.* xxix, p. 321, fig. 9) two horizontal wavy bands.

II. iii. The other type which survived especially late is that where the main decoration consists entirely of straight or wavy horizontal bands ; this has a longer and more unbroken history ; see I. iii. above, from which it differs only in having class II colours. The transition from I. iii. is gradual and the border line not at all clearly marked.

II. iii. a. In this first stage the handle zone has vertical lines arranged in groups, the one example where they are continuous being no. 8 of the early group B grave 31 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv f) : to this stage belong 102. 2 ; 31. 9, 11, 15 ; 112. 3 ; 26. 19 (*pace B. S. A.* xiv, p. 282) ; 12. 2, 3 ; 5. 4, 5 ; 127. 3-7 (the above each with two wavy lines : 127. 3 has also a band of dots) ; and 126. 18-20 ; 31. 10, 13, 14 ; 26. 18 ; 127. 8 (each with one wavy line) and the worn 120. 1 (apparently no wavy lines). A few of these examples, e.g. 31. 9, 13 ; 127. 3, 4, show the approach of the latest phase of the style by the thin orange colour of a few of the bands.

II. iii. b. In this second and final stage the handle zone shows a wavy band : at first the number of wavy bands lower down varies, but in the latest phase of all it is almost invariably one (see e.g. *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 317, fig. 6) ; occasionally round the bottom of the body we find a zone of dots : so 80. 3 ; 18. 9 (with a triple band of dots higher up) ; 46. 19-23 and (with dots slanting) 24 ; these dots appear first on 31. 15, a vase of the II. iii. a series, where however, though the handle zone shows vertical lines, the handles themselves show each a short horizontal wavy line. The list of examples indicates the late period at which this variety of decoration prevailed : 31. 12 ; 135. 7-14 ; 80. 3, 4 ; 82. 3-7 (cp. also 8) ; 26. 16, 17 ; 12. 4-7 ; 18. 9-14 ; 121. 1, 2 ; 131. 1, 2 ; 133. 1, 2 ; 46. 2, 4-26, and probably the faded 27-31. In the last four graves mentioned (121, 131, 133, 46) the list embraces all the four-handled stemmed kylikes except 46. 1

(*J. H. S.* xxix, p. 321, fig. 9, see above under II. ii. c) and 46. 3 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 111, fig. 5, a unique variant of this latest linear series).

Within the II. iii. b group one feature hitherto unnoticed seems to be a sign of special lateness: none of the examples from graves 18, 46, 121, 131 has the broad bands that elsewhere occur normally on the interior of the bowl.¹ Some examples of the present series that come from slightly earlier graves retain the inside bands, but they are absent from 82. 3, 4; 135. 7-10, 12, 14, and apparently from 31. 12 and the worn 12. 4, 5, 7.

Neither stem nor the possession of four handles is an invariable feature of Boeotian kylikes of any phase (see e.g. Böhlau's list, *Jahrb.* iii. p. 330 f.). At Rhitsona the only stemmed vase without the normal four handles is the freakish three-handled 50. 3 (*B. S. A.* xiv, p. 257). Stemless cups are commoner and may be divided into three classes according to the treatment of the handles: the decoration conforms for the most part to the classification of the stemmed four-handled cups:

Stemless
cups,
classes
I and II

(a) four handles as on the normal stemmed cups: only one example, 126. 21 (pl. v), with II. iii. a type of decoration;

(b) like (a) but with only two handles: so 112. 4 (pl. v), 5 and 80. 5, 6. The 112 vases have II. iii. a decoration, the 80 vases II. iii. b. Inside the bowl 112. 4 has two bands, the rest none. The decoration indicates the date, showing that both varieties are late, the grave 80 being the later of the two;

(c) 40. 6; 51. 27; 112. 6 (pl. v); 31. 16 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv l); 82. 9. Each vase has one handle of the normal type and opposite it a set of three projections that suggest a bird's tail and the tips of its two wings. On 40. 6; 51. 27; 112. 6 the bird's-tail handle is seen in its most distinctive form; on 31. 16 and 82. 9 it differs from the above: the three projections are set closer together and have rather lost the bird's-tail appearance; the two side projections are repeated on either side of the one normal handle. The 40, 51, 112 type of handle goes with a distinctive style of decoration: the bowl inside has more bands than usual and in the case of 112. 6 (pl. v) and 51. 27 a large painted centre; outside round the handle zone there is a continuous band of short vertical lines set close together, and in the case of 51. 27 and 112. 6 round the lower part of the bowl a zone of rays. The decoration is plainly a precursor of the II. iii type; cp. I. iii, where the early examples 40. 5 and 110. 2 show the same treatment of the handle zone. The contexts of 40. 6 and 51. 27 show that these vases are typical of the graves from which they come and that 112. 6 is probably a survival. On the other hand 31. 16 and 82. 9 are decorated in styles that prove them contemporary with the group B graves in which they were found: 31. 16 is an early example of II. iii. b decoration (still with inner bands); 82. 9 (see under II. i. c, above, p. 16) has a wavy band on handle zone.

Class III. The only Rhitsona variants from the style and technique of our classes I and II known before 1921 were a group of four from grave 31 (nos. 17-20, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv n, i, k, g; 17 and 18 further described and better illustrated *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 113, fig. 9). Two

¹ For 46. 3 with numerous thin bands see *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 111, fig. 5.

striking series of related vases, 126. 22-28 and 121. 3-7, were brought to light in 1921.

The most interesting of the new vases is 126. 22 (pl. vi, black on reddish buff or pale ferruginous), which is at present unique. In spite of the archaic appearance of the animals and the abundant fill ornament, the vase is probably contemporary with the mass of the grave 126 finds. In fabric and colours it resembles 126. 23-27 (see immediately below). The decoration of the handle zone may perhaps be compared with that of the handle zone and foot of 31. 20 (see *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv g); that of the inside is closely paralleled by 121. 5 (pl. vi) and 6, and though in any case a considerable interval must be placed between grave 126 and the later 121, the fact that our vase and the two from 121 have such similar and elsewhere unusual interiors is an argument for making the interval between them as short as possible and against regarding the 126 vase as already old-fashioned at the time of its burial. The crowded and somewhat chaotic fill ornaments of our vase find perhaps their closest parallel on a set of Corinthian skyphoi from the not much earlier grave 51 (51. 33-36: see for 51. 33, *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 337, fig. 2; note further that 51. 33-36 go closely with 51. 28-32, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 266 and pl. ix l, which, and particularly nos. 28, 29, find an almost exact parallel in 126. 87, pl. viii.

126. 23-27. Black on reddish buff; for the shape see fig. of no. 24, pl. v; the illustrations (pl. v) of nos. 23 and 25 contain all the elements which in different combinations make up the scheme of decoration of the other vases of the group. The occurrence of these five examples in grave 126 is evidence that the type was in full fashion at the date of the interment, which can scarcely be put much before 535 B.C.

126. 28, pl. vi, differs in fabric from 22-27. Its clay is paler and has no touch of pink. With its curious groups of wavy lines and entire absence of zones of decoration it is a rather larger version of 31. 17; the type is thus shown to be contemporaneous with the end of the group A and the beginning of the group B period (see *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 305). We may perhaps class with these two kylikes the kylix 31. 18 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 113, fig. 9).¹ Closely allied is the similarly decorated kantharos 130. 1, pl. vii; grave 130 is to be dated later, but not much later than grave 31.

31. 19, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xv k, continues unique, but it grows plain that it is typical of the period to which grave 31 belongs. Its close relationship with the kantharos 31. 21 has been emphasized elsewhere (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 112 and *ibid.* figs. 6, 7), as also its obvious kinship with the skyphoi 31. 42, pl. vii, and 26. 38, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xi g, on which see further below, pp. 21, 22.

121. 3-6 (3 and 5, pl. vi) are smaller, with only two handles and no stem. The ground colour is cream buff with no touch of red. The other contents of grave 121 point to a date right at the end of the Boeotian kylix period (second decade of the fifth century?); there is no reason to date these little cups earlier than the other contents of the grave. They are identical in style with a little deeper-bodied cup (skyphos) from the same grave (121. 7, pl. vii) which finds a close parallel in 36. 2, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 330, fig. 14. Grave 36 is a doubtful entity (*ibid.* p. 329), but the greater part of the vase mass catalogued under that heading finds its closest parallels in grave 46, which is

¹ Also Athens, Collignon-Couve 451, and Naples, no. 94172.

certainly one of the latest graves of the Boeotian kylix series. Note that 121. 3, 4 have on the handle zone the wavy line that usually indicates the latest phase of the style.

The vases just brought together form a varied but distinctive class in which we must include also such oenochoae as *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 322, fig. 10. Like the class II vases they derive directly from earlier Boeotian ware, standing in much the same relation to black on brown figurines, e.g. 40. 129, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 314, fig. 4, as the class II vases do to the figurines in black, red, and yellow on white; but the two classes offer a marked contrast which helps to explain their history. Class II achieves bright effects by using colours which rub and smudge. Class III represents an effort in the opposite direction. The vases are less cheerful but more serviceable. The variety of shape and decoration and the comparatively small numbers suggest that the style hardly got beyond the experimental stage, being finally submerged in the black-figure and black glaze development of the fifth century: see further under kantharoi (below) and ribbon-handled skyphoi (pp. 21-2).

(ii) KANTHAROI

Kantharoi with decoration in the style of our class I kylikes were found in several of our earliest Boeotian kylix graves: see 50. 4 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. x b), 5 and (*J. H. S.* xxx, p. 342, fig. 4) 6 and 7; 40. 7; 110. 3 (pl. vi) and 4. With 50. 4 cp. the kylix class I. ii. b.

The curious cups 112. 7 and 8 (both pl. vi) have the red on powdery white decoration of the class II kylikes. Their meagre handles hardly justify the name of kantharos, but the transition from the handles of 50. 4 to those of 112. 7 is bridged by 30. 360 (pl. vi).

On the kantharoi 31. 21 and 130. 1 see immediately above on the kylikes 31. 19 and 126. 28. They are typical examples of our class III.

The above kantharoi are obviously from the same workshops as the corresponding kylikes and, as just indicated, find their places within the kylix scheme of classification. Others, less distinctive, come nearer in shape and fabric to certain types of plain black-glaze kantharos. The vases of this group have the upper zone of the body reserved and decorated in black either with groups of straight vertical lines—5. 11 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 117, fig. 18) and 126. 115 (pl. vi)—or with a broad wavy black band as on 3. 3 (fragmentary, *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 116, fig. 17), 31. 359 (*ibid.* p. 112, fig. 8), 102. 3 (pl. vii), 120. 3, 4, 5, shape more like 31. 21, wavy band reaches from top to bottom of deep upper part).¹ The fragment 26. 37 has a simple key pattern in place of the wavy band, and is also exceptional in having the back of the handles reserved and decorated with chevrons. The lower part of the body is normally reserved: in the case of 120. 3, 4, 5 completely so; of 5. 11; 3. 3; 126. 115; 102. 3 with one broad black band; 31. 359 and 26. 37 have the lower part completely black.

The points of contact between this group and the vases that belong beyond question to the kylix fabric are many and significant: groups of vertical lines and a continuous wavy band are the two alternative ways of decorating the handle zone of the kylikes; inside the bowl 102. 3 (pl. vii) has broad black bands that recall the interiors of Boeotian kylikes and of the unquestionably Boeotian kantharoi 50.

¹ Cp. Orleans no. 6052.

4-7 and 31. 21 (in the last the bands are partly white). The key pattern of 26. 37 reappears on the unquestionably Boeotian skyphos 26. 38 (see below, p. 21). The chevrons on the back of the handle of 26. 37 are a Boeotian kylix motive ; we may regard as a variant of it the horizontal lines on the back of the handle of 102. 3. For the Boeotian character of the whole group we might further compare the black on ferruginous vases of our class III kylix style and the figurines with which the latter have already been compared.

The no less striking affinities of this group with certain types of black glaze kantharos have been discussed *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 112.

As regards dating, the 50. 6 and 110. 3 type with wavy vertical lines appears to be earlier than the 126. 115 and 5. 11 type where the vertical lines are straight. The wavy horizontal band begins early (see e. g. 3. 3 ; cp. also 50. 7, *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 342, fig. 4), but grows commoner and broader at the period of the group B graves. For the antecedents of these kantharoi at Rhitsona see *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 341, on grave 1, no. 1.

P. N. U.

SKYPHOI OTHER THAN BLACK-FIGURED ¹

THE main heads of the classification here given are based on shape. In our present state of knowledge this mechanical system is the surest and simplest and makes it possible to describe this large mass of miscellaneous material in the briefest way. Observations on points of dating are appended to the descriptions of the various sub-classes; on the more problematical question of place or places of manufacture they are appended to each main division of the classification.

CLASS I. *Ribbon-handled skyphoi.*

I. A. Decorated with zones of human or animal figures; this type has not yet been found in our excavations. The three examples known to me (Berlin, *Arch. Anz.* x, p. 34, no. 21, figs. 6, 7; Heidelberg, i. 42 and another unnumbered) all suggest the period of our earliest Boeotian kylix graves (49 and 50).²

I. B. Decorated with zones of floral or linear patterns: (i) 102. 34, pl. vii, hgt. .115 m., outside black on dirty buff with purple for outer leaves of lotuses; inside black with broadish purple bands and at centre of bottom a purple dot in a purple ring; foot underneath reserved (including bottom and inner side of foot-ring) with large black centre and two surrounding rings, one near centre, the other near edge; (ii) 31. 42, pl. vii, hgt. .12 m.; 26. 38, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xi g, hgt. .13 m., dull black (and on 31. 42 a few lines of purple) on dull ferruginous (redder than ground of 102. 34) with details superimposed in white on broad bands of black; inside streaky black (no purple bands); foot underneath reserved with black centre, black ring near centre, and a second black ring right at edge extending right over inner side of foot-ring (bottom of foot-ring reserved).

The date of the I. B. skyphoi is indicated by the fact that graves 102 and 31 are the earliest of our group B graves, while 26 is not much later. The (i) type may be slightly the earlier since it comes nearer the I. A. vases, but its patterns are precisely those of the (ii) vases and there is no need to assume much difference of date. The (ii) vases are shown to be typical of the grave 31 period by their obvious affinities with some of the black on brown Boeotian kylikes from that grave. The type may have persisted for some little while. An example in Brussels, no. A. 2988, hgt. .12 m., provenance unknown, in some of its details (short vertical lines above horizontal chevrons just below lip, simple white meander on black lower down) resembles a fragment from illicit digging picked up at Rhitsona which must belong to a cup not unlike 121. 3-6 (and therefore presumably late, see below, I. C). The Brussels skyphos is therefore perhaps to be regarded as later than the other two; unlike all the other A and B vases it has round the lowest zone of the body not black rays on a reserved ground but a broad band of black.

¹ In this and subsequent sections it has been occasionally necessary to supplement or correct the brief descriptions of plain vases published in *B. S. A.* xiv and *J. H. S.* xxix, when the vases in question had been only partly mended.

² See also p. 32.

I. C : smaller, hgt. .045-.05 m. Decoration black on buff : handle zone straight or wavy vertical lines, middle zone broad and narrow horizontal bands, bottom zone rays : so 121. 7, pl. vii ; 36. 2, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 330, fig. 14. These skyphoi belong to the very end of the Boeotian kylix period ; see above, p. 18, on 121. 3-6.

I. D. Decorated with broad black bands on ground colour : see 133. 5, pl. vii, hgt. .11 m., outside black on reddish buff, inside black, foot underneath reserved ; so 135. 22, but hgt. .095 m., ground colour dirtier and less red.

There is no reason to put these vases earlier than the graves from which they came.

We may notice here the earlier 126. 85, pl. vii, hgt. .06 m., which differs however from the normal D vase in shape and size as well as decoration : ground colour lighter than that of 133. 5.

I. E. The commonest type of ribbon-handled skyphos : simply painted black (sometimes rather leaden), generally with a reserved zone, red or dirty buff, round the lower part of the body ; hgt. generally .08-.09 m. : see 112. 35, pl. vii : so 3. 60 ; 31. 356 (hgt. .07 m.), 357, and 357 a ;¹ 102. 35 ; 112. 32-35 ; 115. 43 ; 127. 26, 27, and probably the fragmentary 110. 90 ; so also 85. 23, 24, but with no reserved zone ; 40. 106 ; 49. 281, 282 ; 50. 386,² but with a few lines of purple painted, inside and out, over the black, and 130. 26, 27, but with mouth broader, body narrowing more towards foot, and no reserved zone.

From this it appears that the I. E type runs right through the Boeotian kylix period, and that the addition of purple lines points to an early date within the period.

The class I skyphoi were probably all made in Boeotia : the black-figure decoration of the I. A vases is generally recognized as Boeotian ;³ the I. B vases 31. 42 and 26. 38 must be classed with the four-handled Boeotian kylikes 31. 19 and 20, see above, p. 18 ; the Brussels I. B vase must be assigned to the same place of manufacture as the Boeotian kylikes 121. 3-6 ; so too must the I. C vases. If the I. B skyphos 102. 34 belongs a little less obviously than the other I. B and C skyphoi to the Boeotian kylix fabric, it is on the other hand the only vase of its group that has on the inside the broad red bands so much beloved by Boeotian potters ; cp. also the handle zone of this skyphos with that of the unnumbered I. A Heidelberg skyphos. The Boeotian origin of I. A-C is thus supported by strong converging lines of argument.

The I. D and E skyphoi are less distinctive, the absence of character extending even to the bottom of the foot, which never shows the black rings and centre that are the rule in I. A and B or even the single black ring found on the little I. C vase 121. 7. They are therefore harder to locate with any confidence, but the analogy of I. A-C, the black band decoration of the I. D vases, the crosses of 126. 85 (see under I. D), and the purple bands inside some of the I. E examples are all suggestive of Boeotia.

¹ Not catalogued *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 279 ; hgt. .09 m., buff zone very narrow ; round the bottom of the bowl underneath, at its junction with the top of the foot ring, an incised circle (so 127. 26, 27).

² Hgt. .11 m., no reserved zone. 50. 386, 387 are inadequately catalogued *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 262 ; 387 has an outturned lip and handles attached some way down the body and sloping upwards.

³ Pfuhl, *Mal. u. Zeich.* i, p. 207.

CLASS II. *Skyphoi with round sectioned horizontal handles attached close to the lip of the cup.*

II. A. Miniature (proto-)Corinthian, decorated, except for handle zone, with bands of black and reddish purple on a cream or pale buff ground :

(i) squat, hgt. $\cdot 02 - \cdot 025$ m. : pl. VIII. 130. 28 and *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix e : handle zone short vertical lines (115. 44 has instead a row of dots). This type occurs in graves 49, 50, 51, 40, 104, 115, 126, 130, 102, 80, 12, 46, 138, 114 a. The early 49. 9 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix e) and 104. 35, 36 are above normal hgt. ($\cdot 028 - \cdot 03$ m.) and (as also the late 114 a. 1, pl. xxiv) less squat ; the late 138. 1, 2 are $\cdot 015$ m. high.

(ii) taller and less squat, hgt. $\cdot 03 - \cdot 05$ m. : pl. xxiv. 114 a. 2-5, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 319, fig. 7 (12. 9), *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 119, fig. 21 (2. 1), *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. x. 3 : handle zone shows more variety of decoration : short vertical lines appear on examples from graves 40, 85, 110, 31, 80, 26, 113, 127, 18, 46, 138, 114 a ; short wavy vertical lines on examples from graves 51, 3, 121, 131 ; an ivy-leaf pattern (as seen *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 3) on examples from graves 115 and 51 ; oblong blobs on examples from graves 110, 26, 138 ; and a continuous zigzag on examples from graves 102, 113, 31, 80, 26, 130, 112, 135, 127, 12, 18, 133, 5, 120, 121, 131, 52. The vertical lines run all through the series, but it would appear that zigzags were first employed about the time when on the handle zones of Boeotian kylikes a continuous wavy line became a common alternative to the hitherto universal vertical lines.

These II. A skyphoi are not found in any of our seventh- or early sixth-century graves. They are common all through the Boeotian kylix period. The finds from graves 114 a and 138 (cp. also *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pp. 40, 42, graves (?) 76, 52) show that they continued in common use through the greater part of the fifth century.¹

II. B : hgt. $\cdot 10 - \cdot 16$. Tall skyphoi with animal or floral decoration : 126. 87, pl. VIII ; *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix l ; *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 337, fig. 2 : round lower part of body attenuated ray pattern ; as main decoration either interlaced lotus-buds, or animals, sphinxes, &c. with much careless fill ornament ; the main zone sometimes reaches to the lip, sometimes it has above it a zone of wavy vertical lines ; below it and above the rays there is a zone of horizontal bands ; colours black and purplish-red on pale buff or cream.

Of the ten Rhitsona examples nine (51. 28-36) come from a single grave ; but as the other (126. 87) comes from a grave which resembles 51 in many ways and is to be dated only a little later, the grave contexts are evidence for the dating of this group. The grave 126 example has the interlaced lotus buds and thus confirms the assumption that the floral group outlived the animal group where the treatment of figures and fill ornament is an obvious survival from an earlier period (see *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 337).

II. C : see 80. 101, pl. VIII. Shape, size (hgt. $\cdot 09 - \cdot 14$ m.), and fabric as last, but vase mainly covered with black inside and out ; some examples have the bowl a little shallower than normal (e.g. 46. 96, hgt. $\cdot 10$ m., diam. of mouth $\cdot 15$ m., as against 50. 24, hgt. $\cdot 11$ m.,

¹ pace Pfuhl, *Mal. u. Zeich.* i, p. 208. Cp. Keramopoulos, *Arch. Delt.* 1917, p. 235 f. and fig. 170, grave 19 (of the same date as our 114 a), which also contained II. A. ii skyphoi.

diam. .145), the handles a little heavier, and the foot ring fuller and rounder.

(i) bottom zone of body reserved and decorated with thin rays as on II. B; rest of body outside and all inside black with two thin purple lines just below level of handles: so 50. 24; 51. 43, 44; 3. 5; 31. 224 (inadequately catalogued *B. S. A.* xiv); 135. 24; 46. 39.

(ii) Like (i) but outside as well as inside completely covered with black; in some cases the underneath is also black, in others it is reserved; nearly all have two thin reddish-purple bands just below the level of the handles as on (i); some have a third similar band right at the bottom of the body where it joins the foot-ring; on 135. 25, 26 this bottom band is not purple but reserved. Underneath: (a) black with concentric circles in purple: 82. 18; 135. 25; 133. 10, 11; 46. 96, 96 a; (b) plain black: 126. 88-91; 80. 100; 26. 104 a (not catalogued *B. S. A.* xiv); 112. 41; 127. 31; 135. 26; 46. 96 b; (c) reserved with concentric circles in black: 80. 101, 102; 26. 104 b; 135. 27, 28; (d) plain reserved, rest plain black with no purple bands, handles heavy: 3. 60 (fragmentary); 133. 12, 13; cp. 52. 5, 6, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. x.

From these examples it appears that II. C. i goes back to the beginning of the Boeotian kylix period at Rhitsona, while II. C. ii begins later about the period of grave 126. This is the natural order of development if we assume a (proto-)Corinthian pedigree for the whole II. C series. Both II. C. i and II. C. ii are represented in grave 46 right at the end of the Boeotian kylix period. The variations found within the II. C. ii group are probably a matter of quality rather than date, the black bottomed being the better finished and presumably the more expensive.

II. D. Miniature, black on reddish or ferruginous buff (as contrasted with the pale buff or cream of II. A and B): hgt. normally .04 - .05 m.

(i) Main decoration inverted birds: 49. 13, 14 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix c); 50. 25, 26; 31. 43. These vases are to be regarded as typical of our group A graves; the grave 31 example is the most careless as well as being the latest.

(ii), (iii), and (iv) are variants of a single type which in scheme of decoration resembles II. A. ii.

(ii) Handle zone groups of chevrons or S pattern, rest of body horizontal bands: 49. 10, 11; 50. 16-22; 126. 92, 93.

(iii) Handle zone vertical lines, rest of body streaky bands: 40. 15-17; 115. 46 (handles rather ribbony); 112. 42.

(iv) Handle zone band of dots, rest of body horizontal bands: 49. 12; 126. 94; 12. 12, 13; 82. 19 and 115. 47 (handle zone very broad, lower part of 115. 47 all black); 85. 26 variant, see pl. ix; 127. 32, hgt. .068 m., handle zone oblong blobs, rest of body thick and thin bands alternately, thin black bands on bottom of foot and one broad band round inside of foot-ring (the normal example has no foot-ring).

(ii), (iii), (iv) all start at the beginning of the period of our group A graves; (ii) was apparently the first to disappear and (iv) the last.

II. E. Colours as II. D but vases larger; handles often start a little below rim and slope slightly upward.

(i) Pl. viii. 102. 43; pl. ix. 85. 27; *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 313, fig. 3 (40. 18): hgt. .08 – .12 m., mostly .09 – .10 m.: on handle zone groups of vertical lines, some groups straight, some wavy; bottom zone groups of vertical lines; central zone horizontal bands: so 40. 18 (with circles of dots round the central zone); 51. 45, 46; 85. 27; 31. 40; 102. 43; 26. 34; 12. 15; 80. 103; 127. 33; 135. 29.

(ii) Handle zone as on (i), but no bottom zone of vertical lines, the rest of the body being streaky black on 110. 96 and 12. 14, but having zones of black and buff on 115. 48; 51. 47; 5. 8; 135. 30, 31; cp. also 26. 33 (*B. S. A.* xiv, p. 282) and 127. 32 (see under II. D. iv).

(iii) Decoration entirely in broad zones of black and buff as on 130. 41 (pl. viii): so 102. 44; 5. 9; 113. 24, 25; 127. 34, 35; 130. 40, but all hgt. .08 – .10 m.; 115. 49, hgt. .065 m.; 113. 26, fragmentary, hgt. much over .10 m.

(iv) Top and bottom zones circles alternating with vertical lines, middle zone spirals alternating with crosses; foot underneath reserved with black rings round a black centre; inside streaky black; clay pinkish like that of 126. 22–28: so only 126. 95 (pl. viii), a unique vase.

(i), (ii), (iii) all occur both in earlier and later graves, but to trace any chronological development with such plain vases requires more material than is at present available.

Rhitsona offers little evidence as to where any of these class II skyphoi were made. Leaving aside the little II. D. i bird skyphoi (a widely distributed type generally regarded as an offshoot of the Vourva style) and the unique II. E. iv which was almost certainly made in Boeotia,¹ the II skyphoi all show a Corinthian or proto-Corinthian strain in their pedigree: the little II. A vases belong to a familiar and widely distributed type; II. D. ii–iv show the same type in a different colour scheme; II. E. i–iii are larger versions of II. D. ii–iv; II. B is pronouncedly Corinthian in decoration, and II. C is a derivative of II. B. But with all these groups there is the possibility that the Rhitsona specimens are local imitations. The little II. A vases, for example, have close affinities with the unquestionably Boeotian 121. 3–7. The Rhitsona II. B vases with animal decoration are not in the best Corinthian style: the fill ornaments on them have already been compared (above, p. 18) with those on the Boeotian kylix with animal decoration 126. 22. The skyphoi may have been the model for the kylix, but there is the alternative possibility that the II. B vases come from a local Boeotian factory,² and the same possibility holds for the II. C vases, II. C. i being a development from II. B and II. C. ii from II. C. i. One II. C. i vase, namely the Tanagra example with the signature of Teisias,³ was almost certainly made in Boeotia; see below, pp. 28, 29.

The group II. D. ii–iv and E. i–iii, painted in black, often badly baked to red, on a reddish or ferruginous buff, may also be a Boeotian

¹ For the top and bottom zones, cp. the Boeotian lebes gamikos at Würzburg (*Glotta*, 1907, p. 82, and two plates); for the central zone, cp. the Boeotian kylix 110. 1 (spiral continuing apex of triangle); the cross is also a common Boeotian ornament.

² Both floral and figured varieties of our II. B type are well represented in the museum of Chaeronea.

³ Hoppin, *Greek Black-figured Vases*, p. 350, now in Toronto.

product. Their colour scheme is not unlike that of some examples of our class III Boeotian kylix style. A Boeotian workshop may also explain the tendency towards ribbony handles in some of the II. D. ii-iv vases.

It is worth noticing that our class II skyphos shape is sometimes used for vases of our class I Boeotian kylix style, e.g. one in Munich, Alte Pinakothek, with birds in panels; another probable example (with handles however completely missing) in Thebes Museum has palmettes and small intervening triangles.

CLASS III. *Handles not unlike those of class II in shape (round in section and bending in a simple semicircular curve), but attached lower and often sloping upwards; the bowl has an offset rim, below which it widens downwards as far as the junction with the handles and then narrows considerably downwards to a comparatively small foot; the foot underneath in many cases forms a single curve like that of the kantharos foot, Bl. Gl. Pott. p. 7, fig. A.*

III. A : 31. 187, see pl. ix and *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 109, fig. 2, and (coloured) pl. vi. 2 : a unique vase; normal type III foot.

III. B. Rim only slightly offset; handle zone reserved with a line of purple or thinned glaze at top and bottom; so 85. 28 (pl. ix); 130. 42 (pl. viii); 127. 36-39; 113. 28; 12. 16 (very careless, has a single line running at an angle across the handle zone, and the foot-ring more clearly marked on the inside) and 16 a; 46. 41; so also, but squatter and without the thin lines on the handle zone, 110. 97, hgt. .06 m.; hgt. of the rest .08-125 m.; another variant is 110. 98 (pl. viii), where shape and colouring approximate to II. E. iii above (e. g. 130. 41, pl. viii). Of the ten normal examples of this type nine come from five different group B graves (including the early 130 and the late 46), one from the late group A grave 85. The two examples from the earlier group A grave 110 both differ from the normal type. We may conclude therefore that the latter's vogue was roughly contemporary with the period of our group B graves.

III. C. On the handle zone back-to-back spirals separated by groups of vertical lines; inner side of foot-ring forms a sharp angle with the bottom of the bowl and is painted black; so 51. 49 (*B. S. A.* xiv, p. 267, fig. 13) and 26. 35 (*ibid.* p. 282).

III. D. Rim less pronounced, partly because the bowl widens less, if at all, downwards towards the handles, which approximate more to the black-figure shape; the foot is more splayed and the inside of the foot-ring forms an angle with the bottom of the bowl; the handle zone is plain reserved, and there is a thinner reserved zone a little lower down; hgt. .08-.09 m.; so 115. 50 (pl. viii); 115. 51 (squatter and with a third reserved band still lower down); 127. 40 and (with only handle zone reserved and rim more pronounced) 80. 104 (pl. viii).

III. E. Like D but handle zone decorated with leaves or blobs, hgt. of vase generally .05-.06 m., foot more often of the normal III type; to this class belong 102. 45 (pl. viii), 46; 112. 43 (cp. also 44); 130. 43-45; 82. 20; 12. 17 (*J. H. S.* xxix, p. 319, fig. 7); 5. 10, 24 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 117, fig. 18); so, but larger, hgt. .123 m., and with better drawn petals (slanting up to right) and III. D foot,

127. 41. Cp. also but nearer normal black-figure 110. 110 (pl. VIII) and 102. 106 (pl. IX), both showing on handle zone a star between palmette motives, and 133. 64, fragmentary, diam. .145 m., on reserved handle zone a double row of lanceolate leaves.

The closely allied III. D and III. E were developed fairly early in the period of our group A graves, but became more popular in the succeeding period.

III. F. Only one reserved band, below handles and with a narrower band of darker colour painted over, so that only a line of ground colour shows at top and bottom of zone; so 126. 96, pl. VIII, a fine vase.

III. G. i (see 112. 45, pl. VIII). All black except for an irregular zone of dull or pinkish buff round the lower part of the bowl. So 112. 45, 46; 12. 57 (hgt. .095, .07, .09 m.).

III. G. ii. All black. So 115. 52 (just above handles one feeble purple line), and 126. 97 (pl. VIII) (these two with III. D type of foot), 126. 98 (fragmentary), 102. 47, 26. 230,¹ 112. 47 (pl. VIII), 48 (these two with bevelled ring foot, carelessly reserved outside as well as in), 31 (one example uncatalogued), 12. 58, 130. 46, 133. 14-19 (foot of 19 all reserved with side narrowing downwards and under-side flat), 135. 32 (with a spiral incised on the foot). Cp. also 127. 42, 43; 130. 47 (pl. VIII).

Type III. G first appears in the late group A graves (115, 126); it becomes commoner in the group B graves, but is not found in the latest graves of the group.

In fabric of the fifty or so class III skyphoi from Rhitsona all except some four or five fall into three main groups, namely III. B, III. D and E, III. G. The first of these (III. B) is reminiscent of the plain Ionic cups best known from the finds at Naucratis; the second (III. D and E) has resemblances with certain common types of Attic black-figure skyphoi; the third is composed of the black glaze vases of class III. G. These last cannot be separated from the ribbon-handled I. E: cp. e. g. 112. 35 (I. E, pl. VII) with 112. 45 (III. G, pl. VIII); there is, therefore, some ground for thinking them to be of local manufacture. Nor is it certain, in spite of their Ionic and Attic features, that either of the other groups was made outside Boeotia. The III. B type, for instance, appears to have no precise parallels at Naucratis; III. D and E are not just unfigured versions of any of the Attic black-figure types classified below. In the case of the III. B series there is further the practical certainty that they are of the same fabric as the unique III. A vase which Pfuhl² is probably right in quoting as an example of Boeotian black-figure work. If so the III. B vases must also be recognized as Boeotian, both A and B alike being inspired by Ionic models. The III. D and E vases may then be similarly explained as Boeotian work under the influence of Attica. III. C is intermediate between III. A, B, and III. D, E; III. F has points of contact with III. D, E; but these two groups together are represented by only three examples, and the data they afford do not justify suggestions as to place or places of production.

Like the class II skyphoi those of class III are of a shape not usually associated with Boeotia, but an example is to be seen in the

¹ See below, p. 28, n. 2.

² *Malerei u. Zeichnung d. Griechen*, i, p. 208.

University collection at Heidelberg (G. 31 = VI. 9) decorated in our class I Boeotian kylix style with birds and palmettes and a half-circle pendent fill ornament characteristic of the Rhodian-Milesian style.¹ This Heidelberg vase has the characteristic class III skyphos foot as well as body and handles.

CLASS IV. *Black, with handles of black-figure shape forming a curve when seen in profile, and often rising above the level of the rim; see e. g. 80. 106 (pl. ix) and contrast the type III vase 115. 50 (pl. viii).*

IV. A: see 135. 33, pl. ix. Body shaped as in classes II. B and C above; hgt. .085 – .095 m.; both body and handles black all over (including under-side of foot, which has a simple ring moulding); all have purple lines; 80. 105; 112. 49; 130. 48; 135. 33 one round top of body, one round middle, and one round bottom; 112. 50 only one, just above the join of the handles. Cp. also 5. 23 *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 118, fig. 20.

This type has been found only in group B graves: it is absent from the latest graves of the group.

IV. B. Body similar tall shape (hgt. generally .10 – .12 m.) but with moulded rim. This shape is common in contemporary black-figure (class B, p. 59). Several vases of the group show black-figure details, e. g. 80. 106 (pl. ix, a fine vase), with its two rows of black dots and two thin purple lines round the reserved rim, and 102. 48, which has round the bottom of the body a reserved zone with black-tongue pattern as on several black-figure skyphoi from the same grave; so too has 31. 225, inadequately catalogued *B. S. A.* xiv. The normal examples are all plain black with a few thin purple bands; so 126. 99; 31. 226, 227, hgt. .15, .09 m., the latter incised on foot ΠΤ; 135. 34 (incised under one handle ΠΕ); 26, two vases not catalogued *B. S. A.* xiv (see p. 285, top); 46. 92, 93; purple bands are lacking on 102. 49 and 12. 48. The bottom of the foot varies, being sometimes all reserved (so 135. 34), sometimes all black (so 126. 99), sometimes reserved with black rings (so 80. 106), sometimes black with reserved band on under-side of foot-ring (so 102. 48, 49).

To this group may be assigned also the fine 31. 217, *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. vi, and the similar vase signed by Teisias, Hoppin, *Black-figured Vases*, pp. 348–9.

This type appears first in the late group A grave 126, and continues all through the period of our group B graves, being found in grave 46, one of the latest of them all.

IV. C. Moulded rim, squat shape, see 26. 198, *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix, and 113. 29, pl. xi; to this class belong 26. 197–227;² 12. 53–5; 120. 17, 18 (.08, .08); 135. 35, 36, 37 (.075, .075, .10 m.); 133. 20, 21 (.07, .09); 113. 29–32 (.07–.08), 33–35 (fragmentary); 18. 236–246;² 46. 151, 151 a, 151 b, 152.²

¹ Like *J. H. S.* xliv, pl. xi, bottom row, extreme right, but purely semi-circular.

² The number given, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 285, for grave 26 was an over-estimate due to including fragments that proved on mending to belong to vases of other types, II. C. ii (104 a, b), III. G. ii (230).

For graves 18 (*ibid.* p. 294) and 46 (*J. H. S.* xxix, p. 327) the numbers were under-estimated. Hgt. of vases in emended list: 26. 197–204, .07 m., 205–220, .09 m., 221–224, .07 m., 225–227, .10 m.; 18. 236–242, .125–.11 m., 243, 244, .09 m., 245, .055 m., 246, .075 m.; 46. 151, 151 a, b, 152, .09, .095, .105, .085 m.

The handles are sometimes all black (26. 197-220; 12. 54, 55; 120. 17, 18; 135. 35-37; 18. 246; 133. 20; 113. 29, 30; 46. 152); on the rest they have the inner side reserved with a reserved patch on the body opposite between the handle joins; both varieties occur in all the graves above except 120 and 135. The under-side of the foot alone shows much diversity of treatment; occasionally it is all reserved (12. 53; 113. 29) or all black (12. 54, 55; 120. 18; 135. 36; 133. 20; 18. 246), more often it is reserved with black rings (18. 236-245; 113. 30-35; 133. 21) or black but with bottom of foot-ring reserved (26. 197-227; 120. 17; 135. 35, 37). According to this detail grave 113 falls into a class with grave 18, while 135, where however the evidence is scantier, is to be classed with 26. As this grouping is confirmed by the evidence of other shapes and fabrics we may conclude that the grave 113 variant is if anything later than that which prevails in grave 26. Of individual vases 135. 37 is distinguished by the lustrous green-blue colour of the paint and by a fine spiral in a darker colour on the under-side of the bottom;¹ 113. 29 has an incised *καλός* inscription (see p. 103). There is a similar *καλός* inscription on a similar vase in Thebes Museum.²

The type seems not to occur in group A graves or in the earliest graves of group B (e. g. 31, 102).

IV. D. Proportions much as in IV. C, but black relieved with purple lines; so 130. 49; 135. 38, 39 (hgt. .075 m., .11, .08), one purple line inside and out above top join of handles; ring foot, under-side reserved with black centre and one (135. 39) or two black rings; there are six similar skyphoi from grave 46 (nos. 94, 94 a, 95, 95 a-c, hgt. .09-.065 m.), but their purple bands run below the handles and their foot-rings are broad and shallow with both sides vertical (cp. 121. 19); 95 c has underneath reserved with one black ring, the rest black with purple rings.

In fabric IV. A goes with II. C. ii. b. The skyphoi of the other groups (IV. B and C) bring us back to the Attic sphere of influence; such vases as 80. 106 and 102. 48 are presumably Attic imports; but the Teisias vases, though they claim to be the work of an Athenian potter, were almost certainly made in Boeotia (see below, p. 34). The poorer specimens of these two classes may well be the work, aided or unaided, of Boeotian potters; it is true that the numerous IV. C black glaze skyphoi show no very close connexion with Boeotian black-figure skyphoi of roughly the same proportions. But these latter only became popular in the fifth century, and the difference of date is sufficient explanation of the divergence. The correspondence of the IV. C vases with contemporary Attic black-figure is no closer.

CLASS V. *Shallow skyphoi or stemless kylikes; no foot ring, the foot being flat or very slightly concave underneath (in 31. 205, 206; 26. 104 a; 5. 25; 127. 44 with a small sunk centre containing a still smaller raised boss) and widening upwards.*

V. A. With bands of simple ornament: (i) on handle zone and lower part of body: 31. 205, 206, see *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 278, fine thin handles; (ii) on handle zone only: 135. 40, pl. ix, and (almost identical) 120. 19; side of foot black with reserved line at top (not, as on 31. 205 and 206, purple).

¹ Cp. 135. 32 (III. G. ii). See also Kinch, *Vroulia*, p. 162 f.

² Inscribed ΚΟΜΑΡΥΟΣΚΑΛΟΣ.

V. B. Black (greenish metallic on 127. 44, pl. ix) with a purple line just above the handles and generally with another inside; inner side of handles and patch of body opposite reserved; hgt. .05 – .06 m., diam. of mouth about .14 – .15 m.; side of foot purple 102. 50, 127. 44; plain black 12. 56; black with reserved line round top 130. 50; 26. 104 *a*; 5. 25; 135. 41; 12. 44; 120. 20; the under-side of the foot is reserved 102. 50; 12. 56; 127. 44 (central boss black); 135. 41; reserved with one black ring and black centre 120. 20; black with three reserved rings 130. 50; 12. 44; with reserved central hollow and one reserved ring 26. 104 *a*; 5. 25.

Of the V. A vases the pair 31. 205, 206 belong to an early group B grave, while the very different pair 135. 40 and 120. 19 belong to later group B graves. The nine V. B vases come from eight different group B graves which include the early 130 and 102. No V. B vases were found in the very latest group B graves (18, 46, 121, 131), but one of the same shape, except that it had a slight ring foot, was found in a disturbed vase mass not here published which seemed to belong to a grave (136) that can hardly be dated much before the middle of the fifth century. The cup in question is black and has the foot underneath reserved with black rings.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the class V skyphoi is the upward-widening foot; this is found on the bowl 126. 120, which must be dated a little earlier than any of the class V skyphoi and is very probably Boeotian. Whatever the place or places of manufacture, the great variety of treatment to be noticed in a comparatively small number of examples makes it probable that vases of this class were never produced on a large scale.

P. N. U.

BOWLS

(a) *Vourva* shape.

Four bowls of *Vourva* shape have been found at Rhitsona. They are of the same type as the bowls from *Vourva*¹ and their companion vases published by Nilsson,² but belong to a later phase.³ These later bowls are rather shallower than Nilsson's vases and less rounded, and the handles are smaller and more pinched. The paint is streaky and brownish in colour.

86. Unnumbered: ⁴ diam. .165 m. Black except top of rim (ground colour with heavy black bars); handle zone ground colour. Int. black with one thick purple line and three pairs of thin nearer the centre. Bottom of bowl within foot-ring ground colour with black spot and two circles.

126. 118: diam. .12 m. Black, except bottom of bowl within foot-ring (ground colour with some paint spilt on it).

126. 119: diam. .26 m. Rim ground colour with black bars in groups; handle zone vertical wavy lines; body black. Int. (pl. XII) in medallion animal to r. looking back to l.; purple used for nose, mane, and broad band across body; incision for outline of face, throat, and the whole of the body, also for eye and mane; rest black with two purple lines, one near rim and one framing medallion. Foot ring black, bottom of bowl within foot-ring ground colour.

102. 33: diam. .275 m., Ext. (pl. XII): handle zone chevrons; body broad zone of crosses, the angles and spaces in the field filled with chevrons; below, purple ivy-leaves pointing downwards, chevrons in field. Int. black, with two purple circles a little way below the rim; within these the surface is entirely worn away. Bottom of bowl within foot-ring ground colour with black central dot and circle.

Two other bowls of the same shape and with very similar decoration to that of 102. 33 are Yale no. 186 (Baur, *Catalogue of the Stoddard Coll.* figs. 16 and 43) and one in Leiden (Holwerda, *Catalogus Rijksmuseum, Leiden*, III. e. 36). The Yale vase has externally two zones of ivy-leaves, similar to those on the Rhitsona example, alternately black and purple, separated by a zone of S pattern. The ivy leaves are accompanied by chevrons and rosettes of dots. The Leiden vase has a similar zone of ivy-leaves, this time black, accompanied by chevrons and rosettes of dots, and between this and the rim a zone of tongue pattern, alternately black and purple. Inside both have medallions, and half-way between the medallions and the rim two circles painted in purple over the black. In the Yale medallion is

¹ *Ath. Mitt.* 1890, pp. 325, 326.

² *Jahrbuch*, 1903, pp. 124 ff., figs. 1, 2, 4, 6-8.

³ Pace Buschor, *Greek Vase Painting*, Eng. trans., p. 83; cp. Pfuhl, *Malerei u. Zeichnung der Griechen*, i, p. 151.

⁴ This important grave, which will be published later, is somewhat earlier than 49 and 50, our earliest graves with Boeotian kylikes.

a panther seated to r., in Leiden a centaur, stone in hand, galloping to r., both in black-figure technique with incisions and accessory purple and (in the case of Yale) white. Both the Yale and the Leiden bowls belong to a series which issued from a single workshop, and of which the best-known example is Athens Nat. Mus. 891 (Nicole, *Supplement*, pl. 10). Vases of the series show, besides the ivy-leaf patterns described above and animal zones with peculiar fill ornament such as Nicole 891,¹ palmette-lotus patterns² and bands of lotus buds and flowers.³ They are generally regarded as an East Ionian fabric, by Buschor Rhodian, by Pfuhl related to Clazomenian. They were undoubtedly made under Ionian influence, but unfortunately not a single specimen appears to have been found in Ionia, or indeed to have any certain provenance. Some were bought in Athens, others were reported by their vendors to have been found in Boeotia or in South Russia. Certain features of the bowls of the Leiden-Yale series which are common to them all and lead to the conclusion that they all come from a single pottery are not present on Rhitsona 102. 33; but there can be no doubt that it has some close connexion with them. The interior of 102. 33 is badly perished, and nothing can be seen of the medallion which probably occupied the centre, but 126. 119 has for its only figure decoration a medallion containing a seated animal. There is no close parallel for this vase, though it again may perhaps be compared with the far superior Yale 186 (Baur, fig. 43). 102. 33 cannot, however, be considered apart from its companion vase—a ribbon-handled skyphos found in the same grave, 102. 34, pl. VII (see p. 21). Skyphoi of this shape have generally very marked Boeotian characteristics (see p. 22), and in quite a different Boeotian fabric are found associated with ribbon-handled Vourva-shaped bowls (see p. 57).

The whole question of the fabric of these late Vourva-shaped bowls is a difficult one, particularly as most of the material is unpublished. There are extant a large number of vases of this shape which fall into distinct classes (of which the Leiden-Yale series is only one), some of them demonstrably of Boeotian manufacture. Examples are found belonging to an undoubtedly Boeotian fabric with geometricizing characteristics, e. g. Brit. Mus. B 80,⁴ which is to some extent dated by a lekythos from grave 50⁵ to rather before the middle of the sixth century. Again, the same shape is still being made in Boeotia more than a century later, e. g. the large inscribed Louvre bowl with Gagenes, Athana, Herakles, and Ares amid palmettes typical of Boeotian ware in the last quarter of the fifth century, and also two unpublished bowls with floral decoration at Chaeronea, and one with human and animal figures in Heidelberg.⁶ Which are the Boeotian products that fill in the gap intervening between these two series, and which the genuine Ionic wares that served as their models, are questions too lengthy to be gone into here. For complete solution they must await further excavation both in Ionia and in Boeotia.

¹ Other examples are Hermitage 13908 (Известия Российской Академии Истории Материальной Культуры, II, pl. x); Heidelberg, vi. 25, and i. 45.

² Brit. Mus. 1914, 4-13. 3, C. V. A. Gr. Brit., 65. 2.

³ Hermitage 17454 (Известия, pl. XII; Arch. Anz. 1911, p. 228, figs. 38-40).

⁴ J. H. S. i. pl. 7, C. V. A. Gr. Brit. 65. 4; cp. Pfuhl, *ibid.* p. 207.

⁵ See below, p. 57. ⁶ A. J. A. 1909, p. 395, fig. 5.

(b) *Handleless Bowls with holes for suspension.*

The decoration of the rim and, in a more pronounced form, the handle zone of 126. 119 recur in another unusual bowl from grave 126, namely 126. 120, which has no handles but a pair of holes for suspension, see pl. XII. This last vase connects on the other hand with a series of decorated handleless bowls with similar holes for suspension, of which the most notable example is Athens Nat. Mus. 614 (see Collignon-Couve, pl. xxv and fig. 5), decorated in a black-figure style that anticipates the Kabeiric. This vase has also a similar foot to that of 126. 120. To an early stage in the development of these suspension-hole bowls we must assign the badly baked red on pinkish buff 80. 8, hgt. .075 m., under-side buff with red centre, inside red, see pl. XII. The motive of the carelessly treated lotus pattern found on 80. 8 appears in a very similar form on a handleless bowl in the Rijksmuseum at Leiden, in shape a deeper version of 126. 120, which it resembles also in the treatment of the foot. The Leiden vase thus forms a link between the two rather dissimilar vases from Rhitsona. For a considerably later example with the same double holes see the Stoddard collection, no. 191, fig. 44, which Baur dates by its shape at the end of the fifth century. These handleless vases seem to increase in height and slimness with advancing years : note, e. g., the tall shape of 80. 29, *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. xvii, from a grave of about the middle of the fourth century. In this last example, as commonly in the later developments of this shape, there are no suspension holes.¹

A. D. U.

¹ Cp. also the coarse ware 107. 1.

BLACK GLAZE KANTHAROI, TANKARDS, KYLIKES, AND SMALL HANDLELESS BOWLS

I. KANTHAROI

(i) *Sixth century*

THE later excavations have added to the number of distinctive groups established in *Black Glaze Pottery* only the Thrichiaios type (see end of note to table B, p. 79); but the deep-bottomed cups with handles not rising above the mouth call now for fuller treatment, while several individual vases deserve brief notice. It will be convenient to take the latter first.

126. 108 (pl. x) is curiously like a familiar type of Etruscan bucchero.

130. 100 (pl. x) with its asymmetrical handles, one imitating rope, and 80. 186 (pl. x) with the genital organs modelled on the handles, appear both to be deservedly unique.¹

135. 63 adds a fourth to the Rhitsona series of kantharoi with imitation repoussé work (see *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 17 and pl. viii), and helps to establish this type as characteristic of the grave 26 group of graves. On its resemblance to the (much inferior) Etruscan bucchero see *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 285, n. 2.

The splendid series 80. 209–219, like 18. 250, 251 but without the white decoration, shows that this type was not uncommon during the later phases of the period of our group B graves.

80. 225 with hexagonal handles is almost a duplicate of 18. 233 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. vi), 234: here again the new find helps to establish the date of the type, grave 80 being only a little earlier than grave 18. This type of handle goes back to the period of our group A graves and appears to be Boeotian: see Athens nos. 623 (Collignon and Couve, pl. xxvi. 630), 1118; Munich 419 (Sieveking and Hackl, fig. 52), two similar kantharoi, one at Carlsruhe, one at Heidelberg; the hexagonal-sectioned handles have affinities with the triangular-sectioned handles of the Teisias kantharoi (which are similarly cut away on the top) and their Boeotian pedigree throws an interesting sidelight on the history of that potter and his wares.

133. 55 adds another to the series of kantharoi signed by Teisias.² The parts preserved are the base and stem with a small part of the adjacent body and the two handles, one with a fragment of body attached to it inscribed TEI (see fig. 6). The fragments are burnt and all traces of purple have disappeared, but otherwise this vase is in all respects like 18. 133–5; the foot is slightly larger than that of 18. 135.

¹ A kantharos in Nauplia Museum somewhat similar to 80. 186 has moulded rams' (?) heads similarly placed.

² Hoppin, *Black-figured Vases*, pp. 347–8, who, however, on this series needs to be corrected and supplemented. His item 3* describes the three practically complete vases from Rhitsona grave 18 as a series of small fragments from Thebes and omits reference to the illustrations of them (*B. S. A.* xiv, p. 293, no. 133; *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. vi, nos. 134, 135). His list also omits the kantharoi in Schimatari (Tanagra) Museum from local excavations by Pappadakis.

Deep-bottomed kantharoi with handles not rising above the mouth: the history of this type (see *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 6) can now be traced in some detail. It first appears during the period of the group B Boeotian kylix graves. This earliest phase of the type is distinguished by great variety of shape. We may distinguish:

D. i: 80. 115 (pl. x); 130. 57; 135. 44. Upper part (rim) of body very shallow; lower very full and rounded; under-side of foot (reserved 80. 115 and 130. 57) almost flat; clay of 80. 115 and 130. 57 ashen grey all through.

D. ii: 12. 50, 51, 52; 18. 215, 216 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. II), 217 (217 with two rough purple bands round lower part of body); 133. 25, 26; 113. 43. Upper part of body shallow and cylindrical (deeper however than in D. i), lower either angular or convex; foot underneath forms a single curve (cp. skyphoi type III, p. 26) of varying height.

D. iii: 26. 115 a; 80. 116; 46. 154, 155; 121. 23 (pl. XI), 24; 133. 27 (pl. XI)-30. Upper part slightly concave, lower convex and very deep; foot-ring clearly marked inside as well as out.

D. iv: 130. 58-60; 133. 31, 32. Shapes somewhat miscellaneous; 130. 58-60 approximate to 12. 52 (D. ii) and 133. 27 (D. iii); 133. 31, 32 approximate to 18. 216 (D. ii) and have handles less of the 'ear' and more of the 'ring' type; the common feature is a foot more spreading than in D. i-iii.

D. v: 46. 156, 156 a (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. II); 133. 33; 36. 18 (pl. x); foot spreads still more, though not so much as in

D. vi, in which, besides the marked development of the foot (reserved underneath), the upper part of the body grows deeper and the contours become more rounded. This variant first appears in grave 113 (nos. 44, contours still somewhat angular, and 45, fully developed). It became the standardized type in the fifth century: see below, p. 37.

The above list shows several easily distinguishable variants in the treatment alike of foot, handles, and both parts of the body. But a comparison of the finds from the various graves gives little indication of a regular development. The D. i vases stand apart in shape as well as in fabric and are presumably early. The D. v vases, all from late graves and all with the beginnings of the spreading foot that became the standard type in the fifth century, are certainly later. But within the intervening groups D. ii, iii, iv any consecutive development is hard to discover. Grave 130, for instance, probably the earliest to yield vases of the series, shows variant D. iv with the foot already beginning to spread. It would appear that the end of the sixth century was for this type a period of experiment and that the fifth-century type D. vi emerged by a process rather of selection than of growth.

(ii) *Fifth and fourth centuries*

Here again none of the shapes is entirely new to the site, but varieties which were rare before have now been found in sufficient quantity to admit of generalizations. As in the case of the sixth-century graves, these kantharoi form one of the most important bases for the establishment of a chronology. In the graves of the latter half

of the fifth century we see the culmination of the development of the stemmed kantharos in the large handsome cups of graves 139 and 123 (pl. x), and with its subsequent rapid disappearance the reversion to a deeper bodied, conical-footed shape, smaller than its sixth-century prototype, and ever decreasing in size. There are two varieties, A and B, of the stemmed type, and two, C and D, of the conical-footed type.

A (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix, 76. 8). Taller and slenderer than those typical of graves 18 and 46 and with more graceful handles, having no spurs nor cross-pieces. Inside foot and stem are glazed black. In gr. 76 three of the four stemmed kantharoi are of this shape, but in gr. 139, which is only very little later than 76, only three out of a total of twenty-six, which suggests that it was already getting out of date. In gr. 123 (about 424 B. C.¹) there is only one survival of this shape among twelve stemmed examples.

B (pl. x, 123. 2 and 7). Larger and more metallic than A, with thin walls and thin ribbony handles. Some have spurs and cross-pieces. Inside of foot and stem is sometimes left in ground colour, sometimes painted black. There is always a raised moulding round the middle of the stem. The vogue of this shape immediately succeeded that of A. It occurs first in gr. 76, where there is one example in company with the three examples of A; it is the predominant shape in gr. 139 and one of the commonest in gr. 123. In graves later than gr. 123 it does not occur, though as the later graves happen to be more sparsely furnished than 123 and 139 the absence may be due to poverty on the part of the mourners, who may not have been able to afford these large and presumably more expensive cups. The shape, therefore, was probably in fashion from about 440 B. C. till some date later than 424 B. C. Variations in detail, which seem to indicate different hands or factories rather than earlier or later date, are noticeable in the stems and the handles. The moulding round the middle of the stem may be ridge-like and entirely covered with black glaze (gr. 76 one, gr. 139 fourteen, gr. 123 five) or may be flat and emphasized by little grooves above and below the moulding, reserved in the ground colour of the clay (gr. 139 nine, gr. 123 six). Spurs are found in all three graves (gr. 76 one, gr. 139 twenty-one, gr. 123 seven); cross-pieces are found on four of the spurred vases from gr. 139.

C (pl. x², 123. 21 and 22). Contemporary with B are kantharoi with high-swung handles and conical foot. They run in two sizes, the larger one averaging .14 m. in height, the smaller and commoner .10 m. The handles may have spurs but never cross-pieces. The inside of the cone of the foot may be either ground colour or black or ground colour with a black band. The earliest example from Rhitsona is that from gr. 108, but there are already nine examples in gr. 139 (one large and eight small) out of a total of thirty-five kantharoi, and in gr. 123 they have increased to thirteen (four large and nine small), the proportion to tall-stemmed kantharoi being increased to 13 to 12 in gr. 123 as against 9 to 26 in gr. 139. Later than gr. 123 no kantharoi but those of the smaller conical-footed type are found. The examples from gr. 108 and 139 are similar to those from gr. 123, but tend to have a more spreading foot and to be generally lower and squatter. Plate x gives the shape that is found

¹ See p. 75. ² 22 reproduced with handle-spurs accidentally blocked out.

in gr. 123, and those of gr. 114 a are like it. Two of those from gr. 123 have horizontal grooves round the lower part of the body, perhaps in anticipation of the flutings of the fourth century, and where these grooves occur the lower part of the body tends to be squarer in outline. A later variant, e. g. gr. 144, has a steeper foot often with grooves around the bottom of it, either outside or in or both, and with the lower part of the body shallower and more angular. Four of the eight kantharoi from gr. 144 are of extraordinarily fine workmanship, fit to be compared with that of the signed kantharoi of Teisias in graves 18 and 133. The foot is delicately moulded and has grooves outside and in, filled with a purple pigment. The other four are coarser and the grooves on the foot are not filled in. Like these coarser cups of gr. 144 are 59. 32-46 and 56. 1-3 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pp. 47, 49, pl. xiv). In practically all the kantharoi of this type there is a circular depression made by the thumb of the potter in the bottom of the cup, sometimes so shallow that it is scarcely discernible, but sometimes forming a deep hollow.¹

D. This type, a small cup with conical foot and vertical ring handles, has a longer history, which has been traced just above for the latter part of the sixth century. The last variant there listed, D vi, became the standardized type for a great part of the fifth century, and is found in graves 76 (21, 22, both *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix), 108 (2, 3), 114 a (12 (pl. x), 13), 123 (26 (pl. xi)-29).

After gr. 123 there is a considerable change, parallel to the change in class C but more emphatic. The size decreases, the handles become spurred, the bottom part of the body (which is now smaller than the upper part or rim) grooved and angular, and the foot elaborately moulded. This shape, D vii, occurs in gr. (?) 114 b (1-3) and is continued till at least the middle of the fourth century. See *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 51, 34. 33-37; p. 54, 30. 23-28; pl. xvii, 30. 24; and below, pl. x, 34. 37.

II. TANKARDS

The tankards fall into two main groups :

A : see *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 319, fig. 7 (12. 49) : hgt. .08 - .09 m., diam. of mouth .10 - .135, of base .075 - .095. The underneath is reserved and flat with (except in 12. 49) a slightly sunk centre which in 50. 277, 278 has a slightly raised central boss, in 112. 52 the letter A in relief. The sides are slightly concave, the body narrowing in a slight curve from the mouth to the middle, and then in group A. i (49. 280; 50. 277, 278), but not in A. ii (112. 52; 113. 39; 12. 49), broadening slightly towards the base. Round the middle of the body, just below the bottom of the handles, all except 12. 49 have a raised moulding. 50. 277, 278 have purple bands (broader than in the B vases), outside two round the middle and one right at the bottom, inside one at the top, one at the bottom, one half-way down. The rest are plain black, inside and out.

B : 31. 352; 112. 53; 80. 107 (pl. x); 18. 121, 122, 123 : hgt. .085 - .10 m., diam. of mouth .115 - .13 m., of base .09 - .102 m. The body narrows slightly in almost a straight line from top to bottom; the bottom underneath is entirely black and has about

¹ Cp. similar depression in the contemporary black-figure kylikes, p. 76.

half-way between the centre and the edge a broad flat ring moulding, with sharp vertical sides, on which the vase rests; the handles are exceptionally broad ($\cdot 035$ m. in 112. 53 as against $\cdot 02$ in 112. 52); the body has over the black glaze two thin purple lines running round outside just below the handles, one (except on 112. 53) just above the bottom, and one just inside the rim; 31. 352 has a further purple line on either side of the foot-ring.

Type A. i has been found only in the early group A graves 49 and 50; the broad purple bands inside the grave 50 example are characteristic of mid sixth-century Boeotia.¹ A. ii occurs only in three group B graves, of which one (113) must be late. Type B is plainly characteristic of group B graves, its first appearance being in the early group B gr. 31, its latest in the late gr. 18.

III. KYLIKES

Black glaze kylikes with moulded rims and short stems occur in many of our graves: so from the earlier excavations 50. 383, 384 (*pace B. S. A.* xiv, p. 262); 40. 109, 111; 31. 228, 350, 351; 26. 234 a and b (both uncatalogued *B. S. A.* xiv); 12. 47; 18. 136, 137; 46. 153 and (uncatalogued *J. H. S.* xxix) 153 a; from the 1921 finds 112. 51; 113. 36, 37; 120. 21; 127. 45; 130. 51; 133. 22; 135. 43: hgt. normally about $\cdot 08 - \cdot 09$ m., diam. of mouth about $\cdot 18 - \cdot 19$ m. The material is not yet sufficiently abundant for a full discussion of this shape.

IV. SMALL HANDLELESS BOWLS ('SAUCERS')

In each grave of the fifth or fourth century,² however richly or poorly furnished, we find one small black glaze 'saucer' which no doubt served some ritual purpose. They range from $\cdot 05$ m. to $\cdot 06$ m. in diameter. Those of the early graves 108, 138 have rings, painted or grooved, on the base, and mouldings. The simple shape of gr. 123. 30 shown in pl. x occurs also in graves 139, 144, and (practically the same) 114 a, and is apparently characteristic of the latter part of the fifth century. The shapes of the others are very various and do not at present admit of classification.

P. N. U.

¹ A cup of the same tankard shape, but with handles reaching from top to bottom of the vase, in the Athens Museum (Collignon-Couve, pl. xxiv. 601) is decorated in the Boeotian black-figure style of about 550 B. C., with figures remarkably like those of the Rhitsona kantharos 50. 265, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. x a, f, g.

² Except the doubtful grave 114 b.

BLACK-FIGURE VASES

THE black-figure shapes found in considerable quantity at Rhitsona are the kylix, lekythos, and skyphos. The kylikes from the excavations of 1907-8 have been classified and discussed in *Arch. Eph.* 1915, pp. 114-27, and succeeding excavations have yielded only a few to be added to the lists there given. It is proposed here to attempt a similar classification of the much more numerous lekythoi and skyphoi from the site.

The lists are in no sense a classification of black-figure lekythoi and skyphoi in general. Several well-known Attic types are conspicuously absent, while others, which are known to be common elsewhere, are represented at Rhitsona only by isolated examples. Little can be inferred from the absence or rarity of any particular class, since the total number of graves excavated is still small and future excavations may fill in many gaps, but the existing finds are sufficiently numerous to throw some light on the relative chronology and relative popularity in this region of Boeotia of a number of familiar types.

In the earlier graves (group A, *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 305 f., which may be dated in the middle of the sixth century) amongst the numerous black-figure lekythoi of very various shapes two standardized classes stand out, the careless class A and the much more carefully drawn B, both of them well represented in graves 49 and 50. C, which occurs only in gr. 51, belongs to the end of the same period. At the beginning (c. 530 B.C.) of the period of the group B graves we find two related classes, F and G, of which the former had only a short life while the latter continued in vogue for some considerable time. Other classes which continued from the beginning of the group B period to the end of the century (gr. 18) are H (including the gr. 18 variant) and N, while J and K belong to the latter part of the same period. L and M must be assigned mainly to the early years of the fifth century. E, which is of an archaic shape, occurs, rather later than might be expected, in two graves of early group B date. D presents a real difficulty, since, in spite of its early character, it is found only in group B graves, one of them (46) dating as late as 490 B.C. It may be that the few examples of D that have so far been found are survivals. Of lekythoi without human or animal figures there are two classes, P, belonging to the last third of the sixth century, and O, which is closely connected with L and M, to the early fifth. The series of figured lekythoi fades out quite early in the fifth century. The shape reappears in grave 139 (c. 430 B.C.), where there are two in a buff-coloured clay with bands of brown (pl. xvi) and of a form resembling that of the black-figure lekythoi of the fourth century,¹ but otherwise the lekythos appears, as far as Rhitsona is concerned, to be by this time obsolete.

The skyphos developed later than the lekythos, for there are no well-defined classes of black-figure skyphoi found in group A graves. The earliest that is represented by more than one example is class A,

¹ Pagenstecher, *Bull. de la Soc. Arch. d'Alex.*, no. 14, pl. xiv, fig. 3.

one specimen of which is found in gr. 51, a late group A grave, others in the early group B gr. 31, while a rather different variety is found in the late group B gr. 18. Graves 31, 102, 82, 26, and 18 (all of the last third of the sixth century) date the vogue of the kindred classes B and C, the most striking of all, and also of their humble relation E. The poorly represented F belongs to the same period. D, G, and the squat K apparently begin later, but otherwise cover the same period, while J, L, M, and N, for which the evidence is more meagre, also fall within it. H and O appear to begin about 500 B.C., P and Q about 480, while R, the latest Attic found on the site, must, from its context, be mid-fifth century or even later. Thus the Attic skyphos

had a later beginning than the lekythos, but considerably outlived it. It should be noted that the late classes O, P, and R show an entire absence of accessory colour and a dwindling use of incision.

Totally different are the Boeotian cups dealt with in section iii. Instead of the abundant cheap Attic ware which formed the bulk of the figured pottery in the sixth- and early fifth-century graves, we are confronted in the latter part of the fifth century with a local revival that the Peloponnesian War was the means of fostering, if it did not actually call it forth. The black-figure vases are mainly skyphoi or kylikes

decorated with floral patterns, much less plentiful than the Attic ware that preceded them, and comparatively little known. The few examples found in earlier excavations are published and briefly discussed in *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona*, and are considered again here in connexion with the more numerous finds of 1921 and 1922.

(i) LEKYTHOI

The lekythoi are divided into groups according to their shape and the nature of the decoration on the shoulder. Fifteen classes of Attic ware are distinguished, and the vases listed under each heading are, except when otherwise indicated, homogeneous. Types of which only isolated examples have been found at Rhitsona are not included in the classification, but some of them are dealt with separately at the end. The three lekythoi which appear to be of Boeotian manufacture are listed separately (pp. 56-7). The various types of lip and foot referred to in the classification are given in the adjoining diagrams (figs. 3 and 4).¹

A. Black-bodied lekythoi.

A 1. Tall, eucumber-shaped body, short neck, lip type *b* (fig. 3), broad spreading foot type *a* (fig. 4). Round bottom of neck a fine moulded ring. Whole of body painted black except the panel reserved

¹ These diagrams are not drawn to scale, as proportions differ to a certain extent in different vases, but as a rough indication of the shape of parts not wholly visible in photographs it is thought that they may prove useful.

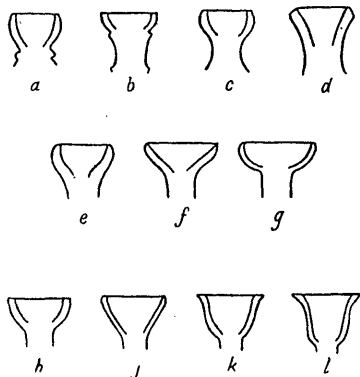


Fig. 3. Black-figure Lekythoi: diagrams of lips.

for figure scene. Two purple lines encircle vase at level of bottom of panel, and one or two more lower down. Across top of panel black tongue pattern. Purple paint generally used for hair, white for flesh of women, and both purple and white for drapery.

49. 254 (pl. XIII): hgt. .155 m. Two men standing facing; one on left holds lotus. They wear long chitons and himatia.

50. 272: hgt. .16 m. Two similar men standing facing. No lotus.

50. 272 a. As 50. 272.

50. 272 b: fragmentary. Two women standing facing, wearing long chitons and himatia of a Corinthian shape (like those of the goddesses on the Attico-Corinthian amphora, Pfuhl, *Mal. u. Zeich.*, fig. 211).

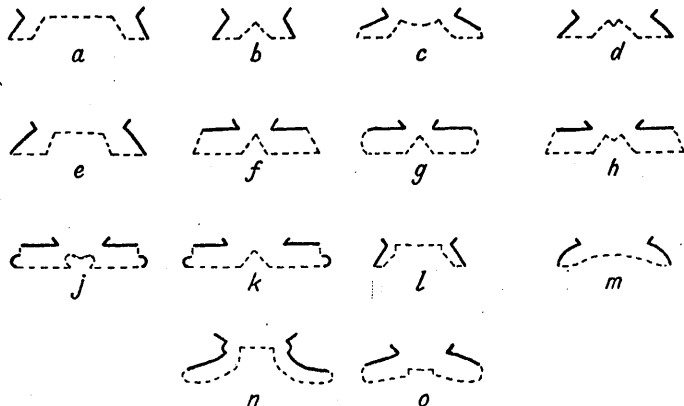


Fig. 4. Black-figure Lekythoi: diagrams of feet.

49. 252 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix. h): hgt. .17 m. Naked runner to r., cloak over left arm.

49. 258: hgt. .17 m. Bull to r.

50. 273 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. x. i): hgt. .175 m. Lotus and palmette.

50. 274. As 50. 273.

49. 259: hgt. .165 m. Has no panel, the only decoration being the tongues just below the moulding.

The decoration of these lekythoi, always hastily done, appears to belong to the period of the François vase. The shape is derived from a Corinthian prototype, but is lighter and less clumsy. In graves 49 and 50 this shape predominates, accompanied by several of class B and a number of other very miscellaneous and rare types.

A 2. Body almost globular, broad flat moulding round bottom of type *a* lip. Foot as type *a*, but the bottom within the foot-ring convex instead of flat. Along top of panel black and purple tongues.

49. 253 (pl. XIII): hgt. .16 m. Naked runner between two men, one bearded and one beardless, wearing white chitons and black and purple himatia. Purple for hair, beard, and nipples.

B. Lip type *c*, neck curves gradually into sloping shoulder, body usually fat (but width varies), foot type *a* but taller and narrower. Where neck merges into shoulder there is a broad black band, bordered

above by a tiny moulding generally coloured purple. Rest of vase left in ground colour except lip, lower part of body, and outside of foot, which are black. Below figure zone are one or two purple lines. Shoulder decoration varies, but generally consists of finely drawn birds or animals.

50. 270 : hgt. .175 m. *Shoulder* : lotus flowers and buds alternately, outside petals of flowers white, rest black. *Body* : lion attacking deer, on right panther. Purple for necks of animals, white for mouths and for ears of panther.

49. 250 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix g) : hgt. .19 m. *Shoulder* : two swans facing, between them a vertical branch with leaves. Purple and white on wings. *Body* : black with two purple lines round top, another rather more than half-way down with a reserved band immediately below it.

50. 271 (pl. XIII) : hgt. .18 m. *Shoulder* : swan between two cocks ; fill rosettes. *Body* : two cocks facing, low down between them and above back of each a fill rosette. Purple touches on cocks, swans as above.

49. 255 (pl. XIII) : hgt. .16 m. *Shoulder* : three swans as 49. 250. *Body* : woman (white flesh now slate colour) wearing Doric peplos in black and purple between two ithyphallic satyrs, all dancing. Hair and beards purple.

110. 109 (pl. XIII) : hgt. .17 m. *Shoulder* : lion with head erect facing grazing deer, between them fill rosette. *Body* : Bellerophon pursuing Pegasus. From burnt grave, colours indistinguishable.

The first two vases are slenderer than the other three. All are of more careful workmanship than class A.

C. Lip type *d*, curving imperceptibly into neck, transition from neck to shoulder marked by tiny moulding covered by comparatively narrow black band. Shoulder flat, body tapering downwards, lower part of body black. Foot type *b*. On shoulder lotus flowers and buds alternately, dots between them ; outside petals of flowers white, rest black. Hgt. .14 m.

51. 228 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix f). Panther and goat facing, necks purple, white for mouth and line under belly ; fill ornament of black dots.

51. 229 (pl. XIII). Beardless figure (flesh black), in long purple chiton and short black cloak with incised folds and decoration of white wavy lines, running to l. but looking back ; on each side a spectator in long white chiton and black and purple himation. Hair purple ; fill ornament of black dots.

Gr. 51 is of slightly later date than 49 and 50, and presumably this class of lekythoi is slightly later than classes A and B. It is connected with class B by the shoulder decoration, which resembles that of 50. 270. The fill ornament has degenerated into dots previous to disappearing altogether.

D. Lip type *e* (except 46. 75, which is type *d*) ; transition from neck to shoulder marked by fairly broad black band ; body fat, generally not so tapering as class C ; foot type *c*. On shoulder generally three or four fat lotus buds in black. Hgt. .13 m.

130. 107 (pl. XIV). *Body* : sheep to l.

46. 75. *Body* : lotus flowers and palmettes alternately with inter-laced stems ; centres of palmettes purple.

To these should probably be added the following :

112. 65 : hgt. .15 m. *Shoulder and body* : no decoration distinguishable.

113. 55 : burnt and fragmentary. *Shoulder* : lotus flowers and buds alternately. *Body* : fragments only with legs of animals.

It is impossible to distinguish colours except the one detail mentioned above, but a well-preserved example in Brussels (A. 2127) which duplicates 46. 75, except that the shoulder has two lotus buds alternating with two lotus flowers which have the outside petals white (as in class C), has a purple line round the lip and another round the top of the black which covers the lower part of the body. The shape of these vases with its soft outline and gentle transitions relates them to the preceding early classes. The graves in which they were found are all later than the 49, 50, 51 group, gr. 46 being very much later. All four examples are in extremely bad condition, as can be seen from the illustration of 130. 107, which is distinctly the best preserved. The surface of 112. 65 is completely destroyed. The majority of the vases in all four graves are in normally good condition, and one may therefore assume that all the examples of this class had passed through long years of hard usage before being buried. This would explain both their battered state and the disparity in style between them and the bulk of the furniture of the graves in which they were found.¹

E. Lip type *e* ; transition from neck to shoulder marked by a very faint ridge (no black band) ; body slender and tapers downwards ; foot type *b*. On shoulder inverted lotus between ivy-leaves. Purple used for hair and folds of drapery.

130. 108 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .13 m. *Shoulder* : lotus bud between two ivy-leaves. *Body* : between two mantle figures two naked athletes, one on right holding wreath.

127. 59 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .125 m. *Shoulder* : lotus flower between two ivy-leaves. *Body* : between mantle figures two warriors fighting.

Both vases seem from their style to be somewhat earlier than the mass of the contents of their respective graves. In both cases the surface is worn, though not so much as in that of the class D vases.

F. Lip type *f* ; funnel-like neck making a hard angle with both lip and shoulder ; at junction of neck and shoulder a tiny ridge and purple band ; body broad with an abrupt narrowing towards foot ; foot type *d*. On shoulder palmette with three black and two purple leaves standing upon two circles with a dot, either white or purple, in centre of each ; on each side of palmette a mantle figure. A purple line round lip and one or two more round top of black area which occupies lower part of body. Purple used for folds of drapery of mantle figures, helmets, and greaves of warriors, except on 130. 109 where it is used for tunic of warrior and rim of shield. Shield devices are in white.

¹ A lekythos of this class with three fat lotus buds on the shoulder and an owl and another bird on the body has been found by the French excavators at Elaius and is now in the Louvre. The grave context of this vase, when published, may throw additional light on the date of the type.

102. 85 (pl. xiv): hgt. .17 m. Between two pairs of mantle figures with long staves a warrior standing to l., his body hidden behind round black shield.

31. 161: hgt. .18 m. As 102. 85, but with chariot body as device.

31. 162: hgt. .16 m. As 31. 161, but device unrecognizable.

31. 159: hgt. .18 m. Between one pair of mantle figures combat of two warriors, devices unrecognizable.

130. 109 (pl. xiv): hgt. .205 m. Between two pairs of mantle figures a warrior striding to r. with shield behind him.

This class embodies a sharp reaction from the soft outline of the earlier shapes. The composition is stiff and strictly symmetrical. Lekythoi of this class are more numerous and more standardized than any of the preceding, the type represented by 102. 85; 31. 161, 162 being especially common.

A *variant* in which the angular shape of class F is combined with the shoulder decoration of an earlier type (cp. 50. 270, class B) is:

31. 163: hgt. .14 m. *Shoulder*: fat lotus flowers and buds alternately, outside petals of flowers white, rest black. *Body*: two naked youths running to r., purple fillets on their heads.

Grave 31 contains another variant in which the mantle figures have disappeared from the shoulder and both drawing and composition are freer:

31. 158 (pl. xiv): hgt. .19 m. *Shoulder*: three five-leaved palmettes connected by curling stems, all black. *Body*: bearded man in himation reclining on couch. Decoration on mattress white, and white buttons on pillow-case. Facing him woman in Ionic chiton plays double flute. Behind her a satyr drawn on a much smaller scale holding a kantharos, apparently of metal. On wall behind woman hangs skin. Purple used for folds of drapery, hair, beards, tail, and on flutes.

G. Large; shape as class F with the same characteristic angularity of body.

G 1. Lip type *f* or *g* or intermediate between the two, with generally a purple line round edge; foot type *e*; on neck long black rays pointing upwards; on shoulder, below a row of vertical black lines (attenuated tongues), a continuous band of seven-leaved palmettes alternating with single leaves standing on cable pattern, usually with white dot in centre of each link. Junction of neck and shoulder marked by small purple moulding. Below figure zone two purple lines, and often another purple line round outside of foot. Purple used for greaves, helmets and rims of shields of warriors, tails of horses, beards and tails of satyrs, eyes of women, fillets and garlands, and folds of drapery. White for flesh of women, hair and beard of old man, chiton of charioteer, corslet of warrior of 80. 232, devices on shields and various details indicated below. Treatment of drapery varies: chiton of charioteer and Doric peplos of woman of 80. 232 are foldless, other drapery of 80. 232 and 233 has purple folds and a pattern of white dots in groups of three or four on black folds. 80. 234 has no white dots. 26. 85 has incised folds and pattern of single purple spots. Branches in the field of two of the six examples.

31. 166 b : ¹ fragmentary and surface much damaged. Combat of warrior and woman (Athena ?) between two pairs of mantle figures with long staves facing centre.

31. 166 c : ¹ fragmentary. Decoration of body indistinguishable.

80. 231 : hgt. .21. Shape fatter than normal; palmettes on shoulder have only five leaves. Charioteer wearing long white chiton and carrying shield on arm drives biga to r. Five warriors with round shields march to l., two in front of horses, two passing them, and one behind. Device human leg.

80. 232 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .35 m. Arming of a warrior. Youth wearing short chiton over which is a white corslet with incised decoration stands to r. stooping to put on his greaves; hair purple. Facing him a woman in peplos and himation holds two spears and supports a shield with tripod as device. Behind youth stands a white-haired old man wrapped in himation and carrying spear. Behind woman and corresponding to old man is a young beardless man also wrapped in himation and carrying spear. Framing scene on each side warrior with spear and shield; devices anchor, dolphin.

80. 233 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .31 m. Hero wrestling with bull; his cloak hangs up in field above him, his sword and purple sword-belt above bull. On each side beardless youth wearing chlamys and white petasos, carrying two spears over shoulder, watches struggle. White also used for necklace of spectator, for hilt and tip of scabbard of sword, horn and marks on body of bull.

80. 234 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .33 m. Dionysos in himation seated to r. on white okladias and holding rhyton. Branches springing from his shoulder fill background. On each side of him a maenad in long chiton and short cloak and satyr dancing.

26. 85 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .30 m. Woman (flesh now slate-grey) reclining on couch to l. holding rhyton. She wears Ionic sleeved chiton of crinkly material and over it himation. Towards her rides man on ithyphallic mule (?) wearing stiff, heavily embroidered chlamys, the embroidery indicated by purple and incisions. From shoulders of woman spring vine branches with grape clusters.

G 2. As G 1, except that neck has no decoration and on shoulder palmettes and cable are replaced by lotus buds connected by intersecting stems which join alternate buds.

80. 235 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .27 m. Woman wearing chiton and himation stands holding garland to r. On each side of her walks to l. a warrior with round shield of the usual class F type. At each end a mantle figure with staff. Surface worn and drawing hasty.

A *variant* lekythos has shoulder decoration and shape of body of G 2, but neck is shorter, and lip and foot are of the shapes found in class H. Black area at bottom of body broken by reserved band :

80. 236 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .17 m. Two maenads and two satyrs dance to r. with heads turned to l. Maenads wear skins with incised dots over purple-spotted chitons. Colours largely worn off. Figures slender (those of class H are thick set).

The class G lekythoi and particularly the G 1 are closely allied both

¹ These two vases had not been mended when the contents of gr. 31 were published in *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 271 ff., and they are not included in the catalogue there given.

in shape and in decoration with those of the preceding class, which appears to have started at about the same date but to have had a shorter history. There is the same fondness for round-shielded warriors and for pairs of spectators who are normally either warriors or mantle figures. In the earlier vases the composition is very simple and symmetrical, one of the commonest scenes being a chariot accompanied by marching soldiers of the class F type, which recalls the sculptured basis from the wall of Themistocles (*J. H. S.* xlii, pl. vii). Later there is less rigidity in the composition, and this later stage is exemplified in the vases from gr. 80 and 26. In 80. 231 the traditional warriors are asymmetrically placed. In 232 rhabdouchoi and warriors are both found, but one mantle figure by being transformed into the father of the young warrior is drawn into more intimate connexion with the central figures. In 233 the youth on each side watching the combat shows by his pose and lively gesticulations that he is no mere decorative figure but is actively interested in the struggle, and he is differentiated from the normal mantle figure by the short chlamys which takes the place of the long himation. In 234 the framing figures are dancing couples. In the solitary example from gr. 26 the framing figures have disappeared altogether and the drapery is of a later type. The woman wears an Ionic chiton of crinkly material and the chlamys of the rider is of the type used by Euphronios on the Munich kylix 2620.

But though 26. 85 represents a later development, we cannot be certain that the actual vase is later than those of the grave 80 series. It comes from what is certainly the earlier of the two graves.

The large and pretentious G lekythoi from graves 31, 26, and 80 invite comparison with some large and ambitious skyphoi (classes B and C, pp. 59-62) from graves 31 and 26.¹ The period of these graves, which, judging from the style of the black-figure vases, must have been the early days of red-figure vase painting, marks also the summit of the achievement of the Attic potteries which supplied the merchants of Mykalessos with the lekythoi and skyphoi which, on the evidence of the funeral offerings, formed the most notable section in their stock of imported ware.

H. Body tapers gradually downwards without the sudden inward curve characteristic of classes F and G. Lip type *h*; neck curves imperceptibly into shoulder; foot type *f* or *g*; no decoration on neck. On shoulder row of small tongues, below it lotus buds connected by intersecting stems, those below joining alternate buds, those above every third; between each pair of buds a black spot. Below figure zone a fairly broad black band, sometimes with the addition of one or two purple lines; lower part of body black. Purple used generally for folds of drapery, fillets, beards, and occasionally hair; white for flesh of women and for details indicated below. White is more lavishly used on 80. 241 and 26. 86 than elsewhere. Generally branches in field.

31. 165 (pl. xv): hgt. .18 m. Four men dancing to r. Second from l. wears narrow cloak, rest naked. All have long white sashes, in two cases worn round the neck, in two hanging over the arm. No branches.

130. 110 (pl. xv): hgt. .19 m. White-haired old man wearing white chiton and himation with black and white folds sits on okladias

¹ Cp. also the fine kylikes 31. 167, 168, 169, *Arch. Eph.* 1915, pp. 123, 120, figs. 14, 15, 9.

clasping hand of warrior. On each side a mantle figure with staff. No branches.

130. 111 (pl. xv) : hgt. .19 m. Herakles (?) wrestling with lion. Lion has reared up on to his hind legs and clasps Herakles round body. Herakles holds his left front paw in his right hand while with his left arm he grips him round neck. Behind lion Iolaos (?), his body covered by round shield with device of three circles in white and carrying two spears, stands to r. looking back over his shoulder at the struggle. On each side of scene a large eye painted in black silhouette with black pupil and white iris. In field branches. Among branches behind Herakles hangs his quiver, and his clothes over back of lion. Purple for quiver, mane of lion, and dots round rim of shield of Iolaos.

80. 237 : hgt. .20 m. Dionysos seated on okladias to r. holding rhyton. In front of him, seated also to r. on a square black seat, Athena with helmet and spear and round shield with small purple dots round rim covering most of her body. Behind Dionysos another seated goddess on similar seat with no attributes. White used for nails of okladias, lip of rhyton and border round neck of chiton of Dionysos. Branches with black grape clusters.

80. 238 : hgt. .20 m. Dionysos seated on okladias studded with white nails. On each side of him a dancing maenad wearing long chiton and himation with elaborate folds. Branches with black grape clusters.

80. 239 as 80. 238.

80. 240 : hgt. .205 m. Three maenads dancing. Details as 80. 238.

26. 86 : hgt. .15 m. Theseus (?) and bull. The hero, naked and beardless, has brought bull down on to his knees and pulls a rope with which he has caught the animal by one of its hind legs. Branches with black grape clusters and white flowers or fruit hanging in groups of four. In branches hang clothes of hero (black with pattern of white dots) and also bow and quiver. Strap of quiver is white, and so are horn, nose, tip of tail, and markings on body of bull.

80. 241 (pl. xiv) : hgt. .165 m. Four women dancing. All wear long chitons with white and purple spots; the one on the extreme l. also wears cloak. Branches with black grape clusters and white flowers or fruit arranged in groups of two.

This class, perhaps the commonest of all types of black-figure lekythoi, occurs first at Rhitsona in gr. 31—one example, much broken but with the surface in good condition, out of a total of thirteen lekythoi in that grave. Graves 130, 26, and 80 give the date of its vogue. The human figures tend to be short and thick-set. Only 130. 110 preserves the composition of the earlier class F (a central scene framed by mantle figures), but 130. 111 has one round-shielded warrior of the old type as spectator. Within the limits of the class certain details of execution mark off groups of two or three which are obviously closely connected, and no doubt the product of the same shop, if not the work of a single individual. Thus 130. 111 and 80. 237 are from the same workshop. 80. 238–40 belong together; the drawing is more careless than that of the others and the colours more faded. 80. 241 and 26. 86 are from the same shop.

Variants from the normal H type are not uncommon. One small vase from gr. 130 has the rim of the lip purple instead of reserved, and

the stems on the shoulder connect alternate buds instead of every third :

130. 112 : hgt. .115 m. Woman in chiton and himation seated to r. on square black seat with one hand on her head looking back at satyr dancing behind her. On r. another satyr dancing to r. Branches. Beard of satyrs purple, white dots on drapery of woman.

Gr. 18, a later grave than any of the preceding, contains three lekythoi which are perhaps related to class H. On the shoulders of all the stems connect alternate buds and there are no black dots.

18. 65 : hgt. .26 m. Lip deeper and lighter than class H, body longer and narrower and turns in more sharply towards the foot. A small moulding separates neck and shoulder. In centre a tree with branches filling background ; on each side of it two small figures stand facing (threatening ?) each other. Behind each a taller figure watching. All wear chitons and himatia.

18. 64 : hgt. about .21 m. Lip, neck, and shoulder as preceding. Dionysos, holding kantharos in one hand and reins in other, mounts quadriga to r. He wears white chiton and black himation with pattern of white dots in groups of three and single purple spots. Behind horses to r. but looking back at Dionysos is a woman, draped and wearing kerchief on head. Facing horses' heads a draped figure seated on okladias. White used for ornaments on harness of horses and nails of okladias. Branches with round white fruit spring from body of Dionysos.

18. 62 (pl. xvi) : hgt. about .23 m. Lip type *k*. Shoulder decoration as preceding, but neck curves into shoulder without any dividing ridge. Foot missing. On body between enclosed palmettes a warrior carrying off an Amazon who wears short chiton with incised pattern and alopekis. In hearts of palmettes a white spot.

J. Lip type *j* ; foot type *f* or *g*. On shoulder intertwining tendrils have disappeared, leaving the row of tongues and below them dots and below them again unconnected lotus buds. Round the bottom of the reserved figure zone one, or occasionally two, black bands. Several have a band of dots round top of body. Drapery has purple folds, but no decorative patterns except the chiton of the hero on 80. 245, which has purple spots. Purple is also used for beards, tail of satyr, and fillets. The flesh of women is black, with no traces of superimposed white except perhaps on 80. 246. Normally branches in field.

120. 50 : hgt. approx. .15 m. Between two mantle figures combat of two warriors with Boeotian shields. No branches.

135. 74 : hgt. .115 m. Between two mantle figures a warrior advances to r. carrying Boeotian shield with thunderbolt in white as device. No branches.

135. 75 (pl. xv) : hgt. .14 m. Round top of body double row of black dots. Dionysos seated to r. on okladias holding rhyton. In front of him maenad, behind him satyr. In field branches, one of them without leaves.

12. 36 : hgt. .14 m. Round top of body double row of black dots. Man reclining with lyre hanging on wall above him and draped woman dancing with castanets. Branches.

80. 242 (pl. xv) : hgt. .165 m. Round top of body black band ;

unusually broad black band at bottom of figure zone. Three dancing women wearing long chitons and short cloaks. Branches with black fruit.

80. 243 : hgt. .14 m. Dionysos in black chiton and himation with black and purple folds stands to r. holding kantharos between two draped figures. Branches.

80. 244. As preceding, except that chiton of Dionysos is white and there are white splashes which may represent fruit in branches.

80. 245 : hgt. .145 m. Round top of body double row of black and white dots. Hero struggling with bull between two rocks painted in black with markings in white. Branches with black and white fruit. Above bull hangs quiver with long white strap. Horn, nose, and other markings on body of bull, sword-belt and tip of sheath white. Purple spots on shoulders of bull and on drapery of hero.

80. 246 : hgt. .145 m. Round top of body double row of black and white dots. Two women seated facing each other between two rocks similar to those of 80. 245. Branches with fruit as 80. 245.

80. 247 : hgt. .14 m. Round top of body double row of dots. Draped figure seated on okladias with white nails. On each side a large eye painted in black silhouette with a white outline, pupil black, iris consisting of two white circles roughly drawn. Branches. Surface badly corroded and much of the glaze discoloured.

80. 248 : hgt. .14 m. Round top of body double row of dots. Draped figure walking to r. and looking back between prophylactic eyes as on 80. 247. Branches. Much of the black glaze is discoloured.

Six of the examples from grave 80 (nos. 243-8) are so uniform that they must be the product of one shop. The other examples are rather miscellaneous. Branches are wanting in 135. 74 and 120. 50, where we also find the mantle figures characteristic of the earlier classes. The execution of the lekythoi of this class is extraordinarily bad and the quality of the materials used inferior. The black glaze has frequently gone a bad colour—green or grey.

K. Differs from J in the omission of dots on shoulder leaving a row of tongues and below them unconnected lotus buds. Lip type *h* (first five examples) or *k* (the remaining examples); foot type *f* or *g*. At bottom of reserved figure zone one, or occasionally two, black bands. Several have a band of decoration round top of body. Drapery has purple folds and patterns of dots, either white or purple or both; white is used for the chitons of charioteers and generally for the chitons of male figures. Purple is used frequently for beards and occasionally for hair, and the flesh of women is always white. Branches occur in the field of all, except 82. 32, and have no fruit.

82. 32 : hgt. .155 m. Draped figure with shield and spear standing between two mantle figures. No accessory colours. No branches.

80. 249 (pl. xv) : hgt. .17 m. Bearded man reclining on couch in front of which is placed a low table. At foot stands a woman. On each side a satyr dancing to r. White dots on drapery. Branches.

80. 250 : hgt. .11 m. Dionysos seated on okladias to r. holding rhyton. On each side a draped woman sitting on stool. White dots on drapery. Branches.

18. 61 : hgt. .13 m. Naked youth carrying off woman : on each

side a youth with chlamys over his arm. Purple and white dots on drapery. Branches.

18. 58 : hgt. .19 m. Three dancing women wearing chitons and small cloaks. White dots on drapery of one of the figures. Branches.

18. 59 (pl. xv) : hgt. .185 m. Herakles wearing lion's skin stands facing helmeted Athena. Behind Herakles a female figure, a male behind Athena. Both male figures wear white chitons, and all the himatia have purple folds and pattern of white dots in groups of three. Branches.

18. 63 : hgt. .15 m. Round top of body double row of dots. Quadriga (not biga as stated in *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 290) with charioteer. Purple for hair of charioteer and manes and collars of horses. Branches.

36. 4 : hgt. .15 m. Round top of body meander. Same scene as 18. 63 with addition of white post behind horses.

18. 57 : hgt. .13 m. Round top of body meander. Athena standing between two seated women. White and purple dots on drapery. Branches.

The sizes of these lekythoi are very varied and the painting is of varying degrees of badness. Most of the examples occur in grave 18, and these are fairly homogeneous, four of them (61, 57, 58, and 59) having a peculiarly metallic glaze, three of them (58, 59, and 63, as also 36. 4) the same distinctive arrangement of the branches in the background. The grave 80 and 82 examples, though they have the same general shape and shoulder decoration, do not provide any equations with the grave 18 examples. On the other hand, 36. 4 is practically a duplicate of 18. 63, though its execution is inferior. It may therefore be safely regarded as the latest example of the latest group within this class.

Variants.

82. 33 : hgt. .12 m. Foot type *m*, otherwise normal. Draped male figure seated on okladias to r., behind him woman hurries away to l. looking back, on r. a draped figure stands to r. looking back at central figure. Himatia have purple folds, one on r. has also pattern of white dots.

Three lekythoi have similar shoulder decoration but with round dots in place of tongues. They are not homogeneous enough to form a separate class, and they are more nearly related to K than to any other :

133. 57 (pl. xv) : hgt. .14 m. Lip type *h* ; ridge between neck and shoulder ; foot type *g*. Hermes leading Athena and another goddess without attribute to r. White for flesh of goddesses and markings on cloak of Hermes ; purple for fillets and spots on cloak of Hermes. No branches.

18. 56 : hgt. .14 m. Shape as 133. 57 except that there is no perceptible join between neck and shoulder. Round top of body double row of black dots. Dionysos in white chiton and black himation with purple folds stands with kantharos in hand between two draped figures. Branches. This vase has the same peculiarly metallic glaze as 18. 61, 57, 58, and 59 (K).

18. 60 : hgt. .10 m. Shape as 133. 57 but heavier in make. Rim of lip black. Round top of body double row of dots, alternately

black and white. Helmeted head of Athena between prophylactic eyes done in black silhouette outlined in white, with two untidy circles of white for pupil and iris. White also used for flesh of Athena, for outline of crest and dots on helmet.

L. Body narrower and more cylindrical than any of the preceding. Lip type *k*; foot type *f* but small, with the conical cavity underneath unusually small and shallow. Shoulder decoration as K. At bottom of reserved figure zone two or three black lines or bands. Dots or meander round top of body. Flesh of women on 46. 66 and 36. 5 is white. All other accessory colour on 46. 66 has perished, as it has also done on 113. 56 except the white of the fruit. On 36. 5 purple is used for folds of drapery, fillets, and eyes of women, and white for nails of okladii, lyre, and fruit on branches.

113. 56 (pl. xv): hgt. .15 m. Round top of body double row of dots. Two standing figures facing two figures seated on okladii. Branches with round white fruit.

46. 66 (*J. H. S.* 1909, pl. xxiii): hgt. .17 m. Round top of body double row of dots. Four obscene figures, two men and two women, and on left lyre-player. Branches.

36. 5: hgt. .22 m. Round top of body meander. Three draped women seated on okladii, middle one playing lyre. Branches with round white fruit.

This class, as is shown by the contexts in which our three examples were found, is the latest so far dealt with. Both it and the related class M are represented in the finds from the *soros* at Marathon.¹

M. Body thin and cylindrical; lip type *l*; foot in two steps, those of first two vases in list type *j*, the others type *k*. Shoulder as K. Below figure zone two or three black lines and a black band, sometimes with superimposed purple lines. Originally richly coloured, though colours are well preserved only on 46. 68. Drapery has purple folds but no patterns. Flesh of women white.

46. 63 (*J. H. S.* 1909, pl. xxiii): hgt. .27 m. Round top of body meander. Charioteer driving quadriga, Athena armed beside it, fallen warrior with white tripod as device on shield underneath. In front of chariot warrior with shield and spear retreating. Touches of purple and white on helmets and purple on horses' heads. No branches.

46. 68 (pl. xv): hgt. .26 m. Round top of body double row of dots. Herakles and bull. Above Herakles hang his club and clothes, above bull bow and quiver. Behind bull stands Hermes wearing petasos with white crown and purple brim, chiton and chlamys, and behind Herakles a male spectator. White used for chitons of Hermes and spectator, for mouth, horn, and markings on body of bull, and on club of Herakles. Branches with white fruit.

46. 65: hgt. .18 m. Round top of body meander. Naked man carrying off woman; on l. two women spectators, on r. one. Branches.

46. 64: hgt. .17 m. Round top of body meander. In bad condition. On extreme l. maenad dancing; probably three other similar figures. Branches.

¹ *Ath. Mitt.* xviii (1893), pp. 50 f.

The *variant* 46. 62 (*J. H. S.* 1909, pl. xxiii), hgt. .18 m., differs in shape of lip (type *h*) and body (fatter and more curved in outline), which both look back to earlier types. Round top of body double row of dots joined by oblique lines. Below figure zone two black bands with superimposed purple lines; lower part of body black with a purple line along the top. Female warrior wearing long chiton, himation, and helmet attacks with her spear a retreating warrior. On each side a mounted Amazon wearing chlamys and helmet facing centre.

Class M must be assigned to the same period as class L.

N. The distinguishing feature of the lekythoi of this class is the decoration of the shoulder—a cock between two ivy leaves. They fall into two subdivisions, an earlier and a later.

N. 1. Lip type *g*, rim black with generally a purple line. Neck makes an angle with shoulder, usually marked by a ridge or moulding. There are usually one or two purple lines over the black of the lower part of body. Foot type *f* or *g*, but thinner. Purple used for folds of drapery, beards, and fillets; white not found except on 31. 160, where it is used copiously. Flesh of women black.

31. 160: hgt. .16 m. Two warriors (device of one: white ladder) fighting between a pair of mantle figures. Drapery has pattern of white dots in groups of three. Purple on shield-rim and greaves; white used for numerous details of equipment of warriors.

31. 166 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xi b): hgt. .13 m. Woman's bust (Medea?) between two erect serpents. On head of woman stephane of purple spirals (snakes?); a purple line runs whole length of serpents' bodies.

31. 166 a, fragmentary. As 31. 166.

130. 113 (pl. xvi): hgt. .12 m. Dionysos holding rhyton seated to r. on okladias; behind him a woman seated on okladias, in front another on square black seat. Branches.

130. 114 (pl. xvi): hgt. .12 m. Dionysos with rhyton standing between two satyrs, one of whom also holds rhyton.

130. 115: hgt. .147 m. Same subject as 31. 160, but execution more careless.

130. 116 (pl. xvi): hgt. .145 m. Two warriors fighting between a pair of mantle figures. Purple for markings on chitons and equipment of warriors, and for device (3 spots) on left-hand shield.

12. 35 (pl. xvi): hgt. .17 m. Pegasos pursued to r. by naked youth with chlamys thrown over left arm carrying spear; similar youth in front of Pegasos advancing to r. but looking back. Purple for mane and band across wing of Pegasos.

80. 251 (pl. xvi): hgt. .165 m. Procession of three naked youths to r., middle one carrying lyre. In field between heads of youths two black objects with incisions (too small for garments but no doubt a degeneration of the motive of garments hanging in the background).

N 2. Lip type *h* with rim black in 80. 252, 253, 18. 66, reserved in the rest. Neck merges into shoulder with no moulding to mark the point of transition. Otherwise as N 1. Purple used for folds of drapery, fillets, rims of shields, markings on helmets and other equip-

ment of warriors, and for shield device. No white ; flesh of women black.

112. 66 (pl. xvi) : hgt. .11 m. Shoulder decoration peculiar in having cock facing to l. On body irregular chess-board pattern and a series of black horizontal lines and bands.

26. 89 : hgt. .13 m. Draped figure seated on okladias to r. between two large eyes. On each side of head of figure a large round spot. Eyes in black silhouette, pupil black with purple dot in centre, iris purple, the incised circles being drawn with compasses.

26. 87 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xi h) : hgt. .13 m. Departure of warrior. Draped figure sits to r. on okladias holding staff. Standing facing him a warrior wearing helmet and greaves, carrying two spears and round shield which covers his body. On each side a mantle figure with staff.

26. 88 : hgt. .13 m. As 26. 87, except that warrior has turned away from seated figure and looks back at him, and his shield is held horizontally.

82. 34 : hgt. .165 m. Between two mantle figures with staves satyr pursuing maenad.

80. 252 : hgt. .14 m. Between large eyes a helmeted warrior seated on okladias with spear and shield. He wears long chiton with pattern of incised crosses and narrow cloak. In field near point of spear a small black object like those of 80. 251. Prophylactic eyes are in black silhouette, pupil black with purple smudge in centre, iris black defined by two incised circles drawn with compasses.

80. 253 : hgt. .165 m. Athena wearing long chiton, aegis marked with purple dots, helmet, and shield with purple device almost obliterated, attacks warrior. On each side a mantle figure. Branches.

18. 66 : hgt. .13 m. Figure in chiton and himation seated to r. on okladias. In front of him, also to r. as if departing, a naked youth with chlamys thrown over his arm. On each side mantle figure. All four figures carry spears or long staves. In field two black objects like those of 80. 251.

The following are fragmentary and it is uncertain therefore to which sub-class they should be assigned :

112. 67. Between mantle figures satyr pursuing maenad. In field between heads of figures three shapeless dots. Purple for hair and beard of satyr and dots on chiton of maenad.

80. 254. Prophylactic eye and sphinx to r. Rest missing. Purple spots on breast of sphinx.

80. 255. Between eyes draped figure seated on okladias.

Variants.

31. 164 : hgt. .12 m. As N 1, but without any purple, and shoulder decoration consists of four stemless ivy-leaves. On body three draped figures, l.-hand one to r., rest to l. White for folds of himatia and for zigzag patterns on them.

46. 69 (pl. xvi) : hgt. .15 m. As N 2, but on shoulder a hare to r. between two ivy leaves. On body a panel with heavy black tongue pattern along the top, vertical rows of dots, alternately black and white, up the sides and another down the middle dividing panel into two. In each half a hare facing centre nibbling at the ground. Above

it a flying bird with snake in its beak. White markings on bodies of hares.

Class N is placed last in the series of lekythoi with human figures because of its long life, which extended from the date of the burial in gr. 31 to that of gr. 18, while a variant of it is found in gr. 46. Its vogue thus overlaps that of several of the preceding classes. It was obviously a cheap ware and most of the examples are extremely careless. Noticeable are the rarity of branches in the field and the frequent occurrence of a kind of fill ornament which no doubt had its origin in the familiar motive of a garment hanging up in the background.

O. Lekythoi with palmette decoration. Body cylindrical, lip type *h*, foot type *f*; shoulder decoration as K. On body alternate palmettes and elongated lotus buds standing on a cable with dots, generally white, in centre of each link of cable. Palmettes circumscribed with white lines.

O 1. With a double row of palmettes, the lower ones inverted. Round the reserved edge of foot a black line.

131. 12 (pl. xv), 13 : hgt. .13 m.

133. 58 : hgt. .15 m.

O 2. With a single row of upright palmettes. Hgt. .12 to .14 m.

2. 4 (*Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 119, fig. 21).

46. 70-4 (*J. H. S.* 1909, pl. xxiii A).

22. 5. Upper part missing.

36. 6.

121. 33.

133. 59, 60, and (purple lines round vase below palmette band and no white dots in cable) 61.

As is shown by the list of graves in which class O occurs, both varieties are late and must be assigned to the same period as L and M. Like these latter, class O also is represented in the *soros* at Marathon.

P. Black-bodied lekythoi with black-figure decoration confined to the shoulder; light, thin fabric; lip type *h* with purple rim, slender neck separated by a ridge from flat shoulder, on body three or four purple lines, foot type *f* but thinner. Glaze has a very metallic lustre.

P 1. On shoulder lotus buds and flowers alternately, joined by intersecting stems. Outside petals of flowers white.

31. 210, 211 : hgt. .12 m., .105 m.

80. 256 (pl. xvi) : hgt. .11 m.

P 2. On shoulder tongues round base of neck, outside them lotus buds and flowers alternately as on P 1 but unconnected.

31. 212-5 : hgt. .10 m., .10 m., .10 m., .08 m.

12. 37 : hgt. .15 m. Differs from the rest in having no white petals on lotuses and rim of lip reserved.

The following are isolated examples which have no very close relations with any of the preceding classes :

49. 256 (pl. XIII) : hgt. .145 m. Body almost globular, no neck, heavy black moulding round base of lip. Foot type *a*, but part within foot-ring convex instead of flat. Black band round lower part of body. Below moulding and extending part way round vase as though bordering a panel tongues, alternately black and purple. On body siren¹ with outspread wings. Flesh of face and neck purple.

49. 257 (pl. XIII) : hgt. .155 m. Black-bodied. Shoulder broad and nearly flat ; body broad at top, tapering sharply towards foot. Lip curves gradually out from neck ; round neck a heavy purple moulding, and a lighter one, black, a little lower down on shoulder. Foot type *e*, but narrower. Two horizontal purple lines at bottom of panel and another nearer foot. On shoulder along top of panel alternate lotus flowers and buds, unconnected, all black. In panel two cocks facing ; between them two lotus flowers, lower one inverted. Purple markings ; no white.

50. 269 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. x k) : hgt. .14 m. Red-bodied. Well-marked shoulder, tapering body. Small ridge separates neck from shoulder ; lip curves gradually out from neck ; foot type *a*, but narrower, and part within foot-ring convex. Below figures two purple lines ; lower part of body black. On shoulder alternate lotus flowers and buds, black, connected by intersecting stems. At base of each flower and bud a white dot. On body two cocks facing, lotus flower between them, and one over back of each. Centre of lotuses white. Behind each cock a naked figure with purple hair running towards centre. Purple and white markings. Necks and breasts of cocks covered with small white dots, hardly visible in plate.

50. 268 : hgt. .17 m. Shape similar to that of 50. 269, except lip, which is type *c*. Small moulding separates neck from shoulder ; above moulding a purple line, below it a fairly broad black band. Lower part of body black with two purple lines immediately below figures. On shoulder alternate lotus flowers and buds, black, connected by intersecting stems. On body man in long himation standing to left, on each side of him two naked youths. Purple for hair and folds of drapery. In the region of the legs of the second figure from the r. a flattened circular depression caused by the pressure of some circular object .03 m. in diameter (probably the foot of some small vase) on the side of the lekythos while it was still soft.²

80. 257 (pl. XIV) : hgt. .17 m. Lip type *h*, foot type *m*. Below figure zone a broad black band with purple line along top of it. Lower part of body black with purple line along the top. Shoulder decoration as G 2. Naked youth with sword and Boeotian shield on his back mounting quadriga. Purple for fillet, tails, and manes of horses and part of chariot rail ; white for device (bucranium).

26. 84 (pl. XVI) : hgt. .28 m. Body rather egg-shaped, lip type *h*, foot type *n*. A small ridge divides neck from shoulder. On shoulder a row of tongues, beneath them seven palmettes with curling stems, two on either side of handle, in centre a group of three of which the middle one is inverted ; dots in the field. Round top of body a triple row of dots joined by lines running obliquely. Lower part of body black with two purple lines round the top. Four women with

¹ Not sphinx, as stated *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 253.

² Cp. Richter, *Craft of Athenian Pottery*, p. 40.

hydriai before a fountain-house with Doric pillars. In the back wall is a lion's-head spout from which water streams into hydria of foremost woman. Women wear Ionic chitons and himatia with purple spots and purple fillets. Rim of two of the hydriai purple. White used for triglyphs, capital of pillar, and teeth of lion's head as well as flesh of women. Branches.

80. 258 : hgt. .22 m. Shape of body and lip as 26. 84 ; foot type *o*. Purple line round ridge at bottom of neck. Shoulder decoration similar to that of 26. 84, but most of it indistinguishable owing to bad preservation of vase. Round top of body double row of dots joined by oblique lines. Below figure zone a black band ; lower part of body black. On body chariot scene, exceedingly worn. Branches.

18. 55 : hgt. .12 m. Very flat shoulder and shape generally resembles class P. Lower part of body black with two purple lines round the top. On shoulder two dogs facing. On body two satyrs and two maenads dancing. Purple used on necks of dogs, for folds of drapery, fillets, beards, and tails of satyrs. Branches. Glaze has a very metallic lustre.

46. 67 (*J. H. S.* 1909, pl. xxiii) : hgt. .22 m. Lip type *h*, foot type *g*. Shoulder decoration similar to that of 26. 84, but no ridge at bottom of neck. Round top of body double row of dots. Below figure zone a black band ; lower part of body black. Surface much damaged. On body seated woman playing lyre between two standing draped figures.¹

18. 52 (pl. xvi) : hgt. .16 m. Yellowish white ground. Lip type *k*, foot missing. Below figure zone three black bands, a purple line along the middle one. Lower part of body black with two purple lines round top. Shoulder decoration as class J, but finer. Round top of body pattern of fine vertical lines. On body figure wearing long chiton and short cloak mounts quadriga to r. Behind tails of horses an old woman wearing pointed head-dress ; behind backs of horses a draped bearded man stands to r. holding rhyton.² In front of horses' heads a satyr. Branches. Careful incision ; no accessory colours.

In addition to the Attic lekythoi discussed above there are three which are non-Attic, and in all probability of local Boeotian origin :

49. 251 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix k) : hgt. .16 m. Body black, heavy and barrel-shaped ; handle flat and ground colour with black glaze along edges and black streak down centre ; foot type *l*. Decoration on shoulder only ; two birds facing, between them a tree ; springing from handle on each side a spiral. No colours, no incision. Running round vase at level of bottom of handle a row of clumsy black dots.

50. 275 (pl. xiii) : hgt. .11 m. Body bulges considerably downwards. Lip type *a* with heavy moulding round bottom ; handle flat and ribbony, painted black ; foot type *a*. Round lower part of body one narrow and two broad black bands. In centre a lotus-palmette design of an uncommon type, on each side a stork ; at base of handle a similar lotus design. In field polygonal fill ornaments. No colours, no incision.

¹ Not one, corrigé catalogue in *J. H. S.* 1909, p. 324. Nothing is left of the second figure except the mark of the incisions.

² One figure, not two, corrigé catalogue in *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 289.

126. 122 (pl. XIII): hgt. .09 m. Body bulges downwards; tiny ridge round bottom of lip; handle flat and ribbony, ground colour with heavy horizontal bars of black; foot type *a*; lip ground colour with heavy vertical bars of black similar to those on handle. Lower part of body black. Surface very much perished. All that can be distinguished is a naked male figure bending forward to r. (wrestler?) and facing him the advanced leg and foot of what is probably a similar figure. In the field a dotted cross. No colours, no incision.

Of these 49. 251 is a clumsy imitation of an Attic lekythos of class B type found together with it in the same grave (49. 250, cp. *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. ix g), which also has a black body and shoulder decoration of two birds (swans) facing with a branch between them. The points in which it differs from its model—the uncouth drawing of the birds, the absence of incision, the band of shapeless dots beneath, and the spirals—are all appropriate to a Boeotian product. The second vase, 50. 275, has more interesting relations. There is a duplicate of it in better preservation in the Musée du Cinquantenaire, Brussels (A 2145, pl. XIII).¹ The linear black palmette lotus of the two lekythoi is peculiar, but it is found again in a more careless and degenerate form in the medallion inside a bowl of Vourva shape in Heidelberg (I 44), where it is also associated with birds of precisely the same type as those on the lekythoi and with the same geometrical fill ornaments. The Heidelberg bowl is from the same shop as another bowl of the same shape in Heidelberg (I 43), both of them with animal friezes on the exterior, and as the famous bowl in the British Museum (B 80) with a procession on the exterior. From the same shop also undoubtedly come unpublished ribbon-handled skyphoi² with animal friezes in Heidelberg (I 42, and another unnumbered), one in Berlin with human beings (*Arch. Anz.* x, p. 34, figs. 6 and 7) and a pyxis in Athens (*Sitzungsberichte d. k. Sächs. Ges.* 1893, p. 64, pl. III). These belong to Pfuhl's 'geometrisirende Gattung',³ and are recognized by him as Boeotian. Of these nine vases, all issuing from the same shop, the provenance of the four Heidelberg vases and of the Berlin skyphos is given as Boeotia, one lekythos is from Rhitsona, the pyxis from Tanagra. The provenance given for the Brussels lekythos and the British Museum bowl (Greece and Athens respectively) does not tell against Boeotian origin. The presence of a vase of this class in a richly furnished undisturbed grave at Rhitsona provides the first piece of external evidence for the dating of the style.

A. D. U.

(ii) SKYPHOI

The skyphoi are divided into groups according to their shape and the general scheme of their decoration. The great majority of those listed here are undoubtedly Attic. Some are of unfamiliar types, e.g. the early 50. 267 and 49. 265 (p. 72) or the grotesque 31. 177 (E 4, p. 64), which may be a local imitation of one of the commoner E classes; but if not Attic they cannot be attributed with any degree of certainty to any other fabric and therefore they have not been kept separate in the lists. The undoubtedly Boeotian skyphoi, or rather stemless kylikes, of the late fifth century will be dealt with in

¹ For the photographs of this vase and permission to publish them we are indebted to the kindness of M. F. Mayence.

² Cp. p. 21.

³ *Mal. u. Zeich.* i, p. 207.

the following section. As in the case of the lekythoi some isolated examples are placed apart at the end. Except where otherwise stated both sides of the vase are alike. The various types of foot referred to in the classification are given in diagram immediately below (fig. 5).¹

A. Cups with large horizontal handle palmettes. The figure scenes occupy the greater part of the vase, the lower part being black with reserved bands. Beneath the handles there is always a lotus flower. Inside black with reserved line round rim. The cups vary considerably in size and in details of shape and decoration.

A 1. Rim rounded and black, separated by a reserved groove from the rest of the vase. Foot type *a* or *b*, black underneath. One reserved band on lower part of vase.

51. 236 (pl. xvii) : hgt. .125 m., diam. .17 m. Foot type *a*. Handle

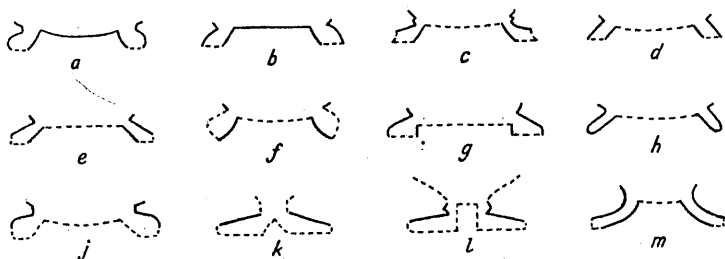


Fig. 5. Black-figure Skyphoi : diagrams of feet.

palmettes like those used by Nikosthenes on the shoulder band of the Vatican amphora 526. 1 (Hoppin, no. 63) and of the amphora in the Torlonia Collection (Hoppin, no. 61), but larger, having about twenty leaves. Between palmettes satyr and maenad. Flesh of maenad white, her fillet and tail of satyr purple ; some colour, now lost, used for spots on chiton and fawn-skin of maenad.

31. 176 (pl. xvii) : hgt. .14 m., diam. .19 m. Foot type *b*. Palmettes as 51. 236, but with fewer leaves, and the leaves of the little subsidiary palmettes separated. Warrior crouching before standing mantle figure. White and purple used for details of equipment, shield white ; purple for hair of mantle figure and folds of his drapery.

A 2. Differs from the preceding in the shape of the rim (cp. pl. xvii). Foot large, with purple moulding at junction of foot and body. Bottom of cup (within foot-ring) is left in ground colour instead of painted black. One reserved band on lower part of vase.

31. 182 (pl. xvii) : hgt. .11 m., diam. .158 m. Palmettes precisely like those of Nikosthenes quoted for 51. 236 above. Three naked youths standing, two of whom hold white cocks. The white had no foundation of black and has almost disappeared. No other colour. Incision used only for eyes and outline of hair.

A 3. Smaller. Rim ground colour with two rows of dots (degenerate ivy leaves) between two heavy black lines. Foot type *a*, but with bottom of cup ground colour with central dot and two circles in black. Three reserved bands on lower part of body.

18. 76 (pl. xvii), 77 : hgt. .075, diam. .095 m. Palmettes as 51. 236.

¹ See p. 40, n. 1.

Two naked youths standing facing one another, r.-hand one carrying a white cock. No other colour ; no incision.

The common feature which connects these three groups is the combination of the horizontal palmette of this particular type and the lotus beneath the handle. The lotus in this position is of course common, but palmettes of this shape are comparatively rare on skyphoi. When they do occur they are generally on skyphoi of A 1 type.¹ The evidence of the Rhitsona graves seems to show that the A 3 type is considerably later than A 1 and A 2.

B. Large skyphoi, .20 m. or more in diameter, with figure scenes occupying practically the whole of the vase. Round rim an ivy wreath, and round bottom of cup several horizontal bands or lines of black and a band of tongues, in most cases alternately black and purple. No handle palmettes, but beneath handles generally an animal, fish, or bird. There is a moulding at junction of foot and body either purple or left in ground colour, and bottom of cup is ground colour with or without circles of black. Inside black with reserved line round rim and in bottom a reserved medallion with black circles.

31. 173 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xi. i, side *A*) : hgt. .16 m., diam. .22 m. *A* : In centre Dionysos reclines on mattress and cushion holding kantharos ; at his feet stands woman playing lyre, at his head another playing double flute. Beyond them on each side a maenad dances. On extreme l. twisted vine stems from which spring branches with black grape clusters. All four women wear yellow chiton (*κροκωτός*). The colour is not cream as stated in the original catalogue *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 276) ; himatia of Dionysos and the two musicians have black and purple folds and a sprinkling of white dots in groups of three. All wear on the head a kerchief, black, or black and purple, or (that of Dionysos) purple and white. White lavishly used for accessories—lyre, kantharos, decoration of mattress, buttons on women's sleeves, and of course for their flesh. Purple used for eyes of women and beard of Dionysos. Cushion is yellow. *B* as *A*, except that Dionysos is naked and has no mattress ; cushion is white. Beneath each handle a black dolphin. Moulding at junction of foot and body is purple, and there are no black circles on bottom.

31. 172 (pl. xviii, side *B*) : hgt. .16 m., diam. .22 m. *A* : Dionysos rides to r. on an ithyphallic ass with a satyr walking beside him. Musicians and maenads in yellow chitons precisely as on 31. 173, except that on their heads they wear garlands with incised leaves and white blossoms. White and purple liberally used as on preceding vase. Branches which fill background spring from figure of Dionysos. *B* as *A*, except that yellow-clad maenads are replaced by satyrs. Beneath each handle a black dolphin. Foot as 31. 173.

18. 95 (pl. xviii, side *A*) : hgt. .165 m., diam. .215 m. *A* : Rape of Thetis. In centre a tree with round white fruit, on l. side of which is Peleus, bearded and wearing short chiton, seizing Thetis ; on r. a Nereid rushes away holding in her hands a dolphin and a garland.

¹ Note, however, that A 1 skyphoi are not more common than skyphoi similar to A 1 in all other respects but without the palmettes, the place of which is often taken by mantle figures, e. g. Athens, Collignon-Couve 811, with three runners and a similar cup with boxers in the Musée Rodin, Paris, both of which are very close to the Rhitsona A 1 cups.

Both women wear two chitons, the under one yellow (the κροκωτός of the two preceding vases), visible only on the chest and for a short distance above the ankles. Over this is a rather shorter black chiton with coarse vertical incisions, and above all a himation with black and purple folds. Thetis has abundant yellow hair confined by a purple fillet, while that of the Nereid is covered entirely by a black kerchief with folds indicated by careless lines of white. Garland carried by Nereid is yellow with purple markings. *B* similar to *A*, but hero is naked, the woman he attacks wears the two chitons (one yellow, one black) but no himation, and carries a lyre; attendant still carries dolphin but no garland. Beneath each handle a black dog with white markings. Tongues all black and widely spaced. Black circles on bottom of cup.

18. 99 (pl. XVIII): hgt. .18 m., diam. .225 m. *A* and *B*: Procession of four white-haired old men to r. They wear white chitons, visible only round ankles, black himatia with narrow purple border round edge, and purple fillets. In field branches with round white fruit arranged in pairs. Beneath each handle a white stork. Black circles on bottom of cup.¹

133. 62 (pl. XVIII): hgt. .17 m., diam. .21 m. Burnt. *A* and *B*: Dance of four women and three men. Faces and limbs of women, painted in white without any foundation of black, have almost entirely disappeared. Men are naked, women wear shapeless black chitons and over them fawn-skins indicated roughly by incisions. All wear fillets, originally white; no purple. Beneath handles nothing. Black circles on bottom of cup.

Skyphoi of this class are well known and fairly numerous. A few points can be deduced from the Rhitsona series. The earliest of the graves in which they occur is gr. 31, and the pair of cups from that grave are also the earliest on internal evidence. The colouring is extremely rich, yellow pigment being used to cover large surfaces, and white and purple being lavishly employed. The chitons are foldless and the folds of the himatia are rendered in the archaic manner, alternately black and purple. The spray round the rim of the vase is recognizable as ivy. The branches which fill in the background spring (in the case of 31. 173) from two vine stems twisted together, a device habitually used on kylikes from the shops of Nikosthenes, Pamphaios, and their contemporaries. Skyphoi from the same hand and of the same period as the gr. 31 examples are in Paris (Bibliothèque Nationale, de Ridder 343, fig. 43), Athens (Collignon-Couve 799 and inv. no. 14906), and Heidelberg (no. 34).

18. 95 and 18. 99 are from a later grave and the drawing is that of a later phase. The figures are fewer and more widely spaced, and the drapery is rendered with more freedom. The cups are of slenderer proportions than those from gr. 31, the bottom is flatter and decorated with black circles round a central dot instead of being left plain. The horizontal bands beneath the figure scene are heavier, and the sprays round the rim have rough dots for leaves. The branches which fill in the background bear round white fruit instead of grape clusters. On 18. 95 yellow is still used, though not in such quantity as before, and purple is used more sparingly. On 18. 99 there is no yellow at

¹ A duplicate is Athens, Collignon-Couve 795 from Tanagra.

all—it would be inappropriate in a group of old men—and very little purple. To this phase belongs Athens, Nicole 928,¹ which is remarkably similar to 18. 95, also Nicole 922 and 927 and a small skyphos with Atalanta and Peleus recently acquired by the British Museum.² Procession scenes such as that of 18. 99 are very common.

The final stage is seen in 133. 62. The field is somewhat narrowed by a broad black band above it and several more below. There is no purple and the white paint is laid directly on the clay without any foundation. The execution could not be worse.

C. Large skyphoi similar to B, except that the figure scene, instead of covering the whole depth of the vase, is confined to a frieze round the upper half. The lower half is painted black and is separated from the figure zone by four or five fine lines. There is no emblem beneath the handles. All have black circles on the bottom except 18. 100.

C 1. With wreath round rim.

82. 35 (pl. xviii): hgt. .18 m., diam. .223 m. In centre a tree with twisted trunk and round white fruit. Beneath tree on l. an ithyphallic ass, on r. a white-haired satyr reclining. White markings on ass; satyr's fillet purple.

26. 96: hgt. .17 m., diam. .22 m. Dance of three satyrs and two maenads. Maenads wear chitons with purple folds and white spots. Satyrs have purple beards and white tails.

26. 102: hgt. .165 m., diam. .23 m. Charioteer in long white chiton with purple beard and purple girdle drives a quadriga³ to r. Purple used for collars and manes of horses, purple and white for tails, and white for decoration on harness. On each side a prophylactic eye in black silhouette with a white outline; pupil black with white dot in centre, iris white; carelessly drawn without compasses.

26. 98 (pl. xviii): hgt. .165 m., diam. .22 m. Between averted sphinxes quadriga to r., the third horse white with purple eye and mane, the rest black. Two Amazons, one behind and one in front of horses, each wearing short chiton and alopekis, move away to r. and l. respectively.

26. 99 as 26. 98.

26. 100 as 26. 98.⁴

18. 100 (pl. xviii): hgt. .16 m., diam. .22 m. A: In centre a fire, the flames rendered by thinned brownish glaze, and in it objects represented by white spots. On l. of fire a man holds in the fingers of his l. hand a small object which he looks at. He seems to have raked it out of the fire with the hooked end of the long white stick⁵ which he holds in his r. hand. On the r.-hand side another man advances with a large brown object which he seems about to put on the fire. The long white stick is held in his l. hand with the hook to the back

¹ Supplement, pl. xii and xiii.

² Fine large kylikes were produced in the same shop as the gr. 31 and 18 skyphoi. See examples in Munich, the Vatican, and the Louvre.

³ Not biga as catalogue *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 284. Only two heads are visible, but thirteen legs can be counted.

⁴ Replicas of these three vases are numerous.

⁵ For similar sticks used by men tending furnaces cp. Richter, *Craft of Athenian Pottery*, p. 77, figs. 74, 75, 77, 79.

as if he had no intention of using it. Behind him comes another with a fairly large white object—no stick. On the extreme l. is a box standing on the floor into which a fourth man is in the act of dropping something so small that it is not distinguishable. All the men are naked. Probably a smelting scene. The two figures on the r. come up with large pieces of (silver ?) ore to put in the fire, those on the left are taking out and putting away the refined metal. Purple used for beards and fillets. *B* as *A* without the box.

18. 98 (pl. xviii, side *B*) : hgt. .18 m., diam. .225 m. Much inferior to 18. 100 but with rather similar scenes. *A* : In centre a black brazier with purple flames rising from it. Four grotesque naked men, two on each side of it, carry large shapeless white objects. The white paint has no foundation and has largely disappeared. This may be a smelting scene similar to those of 18. 100 less intelligently done, but the hooked sticks are absent and the white objects are much larger. Purple used for front hair, beards, and fillets. *B* : Similar to *A*, but the two central figures seem to be fanning the flames.

C 2. Broader. Rim black. At the handles are palmettes with attached leaves, the heart and some of the leaves being painted purple.

102. 87 (pl. xviii) : hgt. .147 m., diam. .227 m. Between averted sphinxes a group of six men. In centre a bearded man stands in conversation with a youth who carries a white cock. On each side a youth hurries off to r. and l. respectively, and beyond each sits on an okladias a bearded man wearing white chiton and black himation with purple folds and holding long staff. Hair purple. Moulding between foot and body purple ; no circles on bottom.

26. 101 : hgt. .145 m., diam. .223 m. As 102. 87.

Skyphoi of the C type appear to be contemporaries of those of class B, with which they have a good deal in common. Both are contemporary with the unusually large lekythoi of class G (pp. 44–6).

D. Smaller and coarser cups than those of class C. Handles always flanked by seated sphinxes ; lines below figure zone thick and heavy ; black zone on lower part of vase smaller in proportion than that of C ; tongues all black. Sometimes a reserved medallion inside the cup.

D 1. With wreath round rim.

26. 92 : hgt. .14 m., diam. .185 m. Between facing sphinxes a ram to r. White used for horn, spots on body, and line under belly ; purple for fillet round neck. Reserved medallion.

80. 260 (pl. xix) : hgt. .14 m., diam. .185 m. Between averted sphinxes four naked youths. The central pair stand in conversation, the r.-hand one carrying a white cock, while those on the outside hurry off to r. and l. Purple for fillets. No medallion.

18. 90 : hgt. .145 m., diam. .178 m. Between averted sphinxes a woman between two naked youths dancing. Woman wears black sleeveless chiton with purple folds. Purple also for eyes of woman and fillets. Reserved medallion containing a black circle.

D 2. With black rim.

18. 89 : hgt. .135 m., diam. .19 m. Apart from rim and proportions an exact duplicate of 18. 90.

E. Small cups with black rim, figure zone at level of handles, broad black zone covering lower part of vase, above which there is either a fine black line or a fairly broad black band, and round the bottom immediately above the foot sometimes a band of black tongues; no emblem beneath handles; foot type *a*, the bottom of the cup within the foot-ring being either left plain or decorated with black circles.

E 1. Above the black zone a thin black line; tongues; bottom of cup ground colour left plain, except 102. 101, which has black circles; where there are handle palmettes they are of blurred shape with no indication either by colour or incisions of separate petals; the heart or centre of the palmette is marked by a purple dot with a white line or spot above and below (cp. 102. 102, pl. XIX); sphinxes of a distinctive type (cp. pl. XIX, *passim*) with white necklace and white bar across base of wing, all considerably perished; the white for flesh of women has also frequently disappeared; drapery usually a black chiton with band of purple or white across chest, and black himation with purple folds and small white dots in groups of three; on 102. 90 and 91 the chitons are white and there are single large white spots on the himatia.

102. 88 (pl. XIX): hgt. .09 m., diam. .135 m. Two deer (?) grazing to left; between them a long black object, part broken away.

102. 89 (pl. XIX, side B): hgt. .087 m., diam. .14 m. A: Male head with hair turned up at nape of neck, in profile to left between prophylactic eyes; in field on each side of head hangs a ribbon or small garment with white markings and a tassel on each end; head in black silhouette with incised hair, white fillet and white necklace; the prophylactic eyes are averted, being placed with regard to the handles rather than to the central figures; they are of peculiar shape, painted in white silhouette except a triangular patch reserved in the corner; the pupil is a purple dot, iris black, all carelessly drawn without a compass. B as A, except that head is female with hair wound evenly round back of head and a purple fillet is worn in front of the white.

102. 90 (pl. XIX): hgt. .10 m., diam. .155 m. Between palmettes—A: Man walking beside horse between two draped figures seated on okladias; in field a fill ornament of horseshoe shape surrounded by dots; horse painted in white which has practically all disappeared, the body being painted over a foundation of black, while head, legs, and tail were laid directly on the clay; mane purple. B as A, except that horse is black with white mane and tail and purple collar.

102. 91 (pl. XIX): hgt. .098 m., diam. .145 m. Between palmettes—A: Siren standing to right but looking back; in front of it a draped figure sitting on a square black seat and holding a wreath; same fill ornament as preceding; purple and white markings and incisions on siren. B: Siren replaced by sphinx, otherwise as A.

102. 92: hgt. .09 m., diam. .14 m. Between palmettes—A: Horseman pursuing woman; same fill ornament as preceding; beneath horse a pseudo-inscription formed of dots. B as A, but no pseudo-inscription.

102. 93: hgt. .097 m., diam. .14 m. Between palmettes: satyr pursuing woman.

102. 94 (pl. XIX): hgt. .11 m., diam. .155 m. Between palmettes: winged female figure running to right between two draped standing figures.

102. 95: hgt. .09 m., diam. .14 m. Between palmettes—*A*: draped figure seated on okladias holding a garland between two naked youths running to right; right-hand youth carries mantle. *B* as *A*, but seated figure does not hold a garland.

102. 96 (pl. XIX): hgt. .093 m., diam. .138 m. Between handle palmettes and facing sphinxes, that on left turning back its head, *A*: Draped figure seated on okladias. *B*: Draped figure standing.

102. 97 (pl. XIX): hgt. .09 m., diam. .135 m. Both sides as 102. 96 *A*.

102. 98 (pl. XIX): hgt. .095 m., diam. .14 m. Both sides as 102. 96 *B*.

102. 99: hgt. .096 m., diam. .135 m. Between palmettes and sphinxes as above: draped woman standing.

102. 100 (pl. XIX): hgt. .095 m., diam. .137 m. Between palmettes and sphinxes as above: six black dots in groups of three.

102. 101: hgt. .095 m., diam. .14 m. Between palmettes and sphinxes as above—*A*: Draped woman dancing. *B*: Draped figure standing; on bottom of cup dot and two circles in black.

E 2. Larger and more brightly coloured than E 1: black tongues finer and more closely spaced; a broad black band instead of thin line above black zone; foot underneath ground colour; handle palmettes and sphinxes of same type as E 1, but sphinxes are averted.

102. 102 (pl. XIX): hgt. .115 m., diam. .155 m. Between palmettes and sphinxes: draped youth seated on okladias; he wears white chiton and black himation with purple and white folds and white spots in groups of three.

102. 103: hgt. .11 m., diam. .153 m. Between palmettes (no sphinxes): three draped youths seated to right, the middle one on square white seat, the others on okladias; middle youth wears white chiton and black himation with single white spots, the others black chitons and himatia with white spots in groups of three.

E 3. No tongues; one broad black band above the black zone; bottom ground colour; palmettes of the same type as E 1 and E 2. No incision. General appearance very smudgy.

31. 178: hgt. .10 m., diam. .14 m. Between palmettes a pair of facing sphinxes with white faces; a white line down the breast and another across base of wing.

112. 68 (pl. XIX): hgt. .095 m., diam. .133 m. As 31. 178, but the white paint has almost entirely disappeared.

E 4. A peculiar type. Below the figure zone is a black zone with a black line above and below; round the bottom a band of black tongues. Foot type *b*, but with bottom of cup ground colour with a tiny black circle in centre. Inside the cup there is, in addition to the normal reserved line round rim, another reserved line at a distance of .015 m. below lip. Bottom of cup inside unusually flat. Handle palmettes in black silhouette with leaves indicated by white markings.

31. 177 (pl. XX): hgt. .09 m., diam. .145 m. Between handle

palmettes—*A* : Two sphinxes sitting facing but with heads turned back ; between them a long object placed vertically (thunderbolt ?). Incisions ; white markings on thunderbolt and on wings of sphinxes, white fillets and necklaces ; no purple. *B* as *A*, but instead of the thunderbolt white dots.

E 5. No tongues ; broad band above the black zone ; bottom ground colour ; palmettes have very rough incisions and patches of purple for heart and central leaf. Roughly drawn with very little incision, and smudgy. The only example is much worn and the accessory colours have almost entirely disappeared.

102. 104 : hgt. .115 m., diam. .155 m. Between palmettes and facing sphinxes draped figure seated to l. on okladias.

E 6. No tongues, but a reserved band immediately above foot ; broad band above black zone ; bottom ground colour ; palmettes with incised leaves, three of the leaves and the heart painted purple. Sphinxes more corpulent than before, flesh black, purple markings on wings ; lavish incisions. Inside a reserved medallion with two small circles.

102. 105 (pl. xx) : hgt. .12 m., diam. .16 m. Between palmettes and averted sphinxes—*A* : Combat of two warriors. *B* : Woman dancing, wearing black chiton with purple folds and white spots.

E 7. Tongues ; broad band above the black zone ; bottom ground colour with black circles ; no palmettes. Figures more numerous and smaller than usual on skyphoi of class E.

31. 183 : hgt. .10 m., diam. .145 m. As 112. 69.

112. 69 (pl. xx) : hgt. .11 m., diam. .16 m. Between averted sphinxes two naked youths, one of them holding a white cock, standing between two draped men with staves seated on okladias. Cock painted without a foundation, and scarcely any traces of it remain.

E 8. No tongues ; broad band above the black zone ; outside of foot-ring left in ground colour ; bottom of cup has central dot and broad circular bands in black which, in two of the four examples, are so broad as to cover it almost entirely. Palmettes have incisions and a purple dot for each leaf. Proportions less squat than those of the preceding E classes. Drapery has white and purple folds. Inside a reserved medallion with central dot and circle.

Hgt. .10 m., diam. .145 m.

5. 19. Between palmettes and facing sphinxes draped figure with staff seated on okladias to r.

5. 20 (pl. xx). Between palmettes and averted sphinxes dancing woman.

5. 21. Between palmettes facing sphinxes ; no central figure.

5. 22 as 5. 21.

E 9. No tongues ; black band above black zone, and above that a black (127. 60) or purple (112. 70) line upon which figures stand. Foot nearer to type *b* than type *a*, but bottom is convex and ground colour. No palmettes.

112. 70 (pl. xx) : hgt. .115 m., diam. .15 m. Between facing sirens

a swan to r. Sirens have face and neck white, body and fillet purple, and unusually long tails. Across wings of swan are bands of purple with white lines above and below. Beneath handles lotus. No medallion inside.

127. 60 : hgt. .11 m., diam. .157 m. Between facing sphinxes with heads averted a swan to r. as on 112. 70. Purple markings and incisions on wings of sphinx. Beneath handles nothing. Inside a reserved medallion with two black circles.

E 10. Larger than any of the preceding E skyphoi; tongues; a black line above the black zone; bottom ground colour with black circles. Palmettes have leaves indicated by incision and three of them painted purple. Sphinxes are averted, but both look back towards central scene; they are of a type not met with before. Inside a reserved medallion with black circles.

18. 87 : hgt. .133 m., diam. .165 m. Between palmettes and averted sphinxes beardless man with purple hair wearing white chiton and black himation with purple folds sits on okladias to r. holding staff.

18. 88 (pl. xx) : hgt. .137 m., diam. .17 m. Between palmettes and averted sphinxes two naked youths with purple hair, the r.-hand one, who stands on a higher plane than the other, carrying a white cock with purple comb and wattles, the one on l. wearing a white sash across his chest.¹

E 11 as E 10, but smaller and without tongues. Hgt. .11 m., diam. .15 m.

18. 84. Between palmettes and averted sphinxes crouching naked figure with purple hair, a chlamys hanging over his arm.

18. 85 (pl. xx). Figure scene as 18. 87 (class E 10).

18. 86 as 18. 85.

Of the above subdivisions all the E 1 and E 2 vases are from the same workshop; so also are those of E 10 and E 11. E 7 is a very distinctive class differing markedly from the others. The two examples of E 9 undoubtedly belong together in spite of their differing in the lotus under the handles and the medallion inside. E 4 stands by itself, but looks rather like an un-Attic imitation of E 1 and E 2.

F. Heavy coarse cups; foot type *a*, but with foot-ring unusually large and the outside of it left in ground colour; on bottom black dot and circles; a reserved band at junction of body and foot; one black band between figure zone and black zone. No palmettes; nothing beneath handles. Sphinxes very rudely drawn. No incisions. Across wings a purple band bordered by white lines.

F 1. Of normal proportions.

130. 117 (pl. xx) : hgt. .11 m., diam. .155 m. Two sphinxes facing; between them two black blobs of a roughly trefoil shape.

F 2. Broader and shallower.

12. 41 (pl. xx) : hgt. .10 m., diam. .17 m. Two sphinxes facing; between them five dots placed vertically, a few more dots in the field.

12. 40 as 12. 41.

¹ Neither is draped (as stated in *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 291), though on one side the drawing is so clumsy that it appears to be so.

G. Cups of a lighter fabric than F but with equally careless decoration. One black band between figure zone and black zone; foot type *c*, usually with a black circle and central dot on the bottom (not on 18. 97). Handle palmettes have seven or eight leaves drawn separately; the heart sometimes reserved with a dot in centre (26. 104, 26. 90, 80. 261), sometimes black (82. 36, 135. 76, 135. 77); once black with a white dot in centre (26. 93). Beneath handles a degenerate lotus. White largely used for details; purple less. In field frequently dots or loop-shaped objects (ribbons?).

82. 36 : fragmentary. *A* : Two prophylactic eyes painted in black silhouette with black pupil and white iris carelessly drawn without compasses. Eyebrows above and a corresponding line below the eyes. Between eyes five black dots. *B* missing.

26. 104 (pl. xxi) : hgt. .10 m., diam. .155 m. Winged man running to r. holding out wreath but looking back as he goes. White and incisions for markings on wings and short chiton. Black dots in field.

26. 93 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xi c) : hgt. .10 m., diam. .185 m. Grotesque draped figure seated on okladias to r.; white and purple spots and heavy white border on himation. On each side a black loop; black dots in field.

26. 90 : hgt. .115 m., diam. .155 m. Panther standing to r. looking back, deer grazing to r. Copious white markings and a little purple. Black dots in field.

80. 261 : hgt. .12 m., diam. .168 m. Man reclining on white mattress and pillow wearing over his legs a black himation with purple and white spots and holding a white kantharos. In front of him in the field a black loop. Black dots in field.

18. 97 : hgt. .09 m., diam. .14 m. Black owl with white markings, extraordinarily grotesque. On each side a black loop and within it three white dots. Bottom of cup plain ground colour.

135. 76 (pl. xxi) : hgt. .11 m., diam. .14 m. Two sphinxes facing; between them four or five black dots.

135. 77 as 135. 76.

H. Shape of body and foot as that of class G; decoration not so careless; no circles on bottom of cup. Handle palmettes have five fleshy leaves; beneath handles a black ivy leaf.

18. 83 (pl. xxi and *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 291, fig. 17) : hgt. .10 m., diam. .145 m. Between palmettes—*A*, owl; *B*, rook. Markings in white and purple.

133. 63 : hgt. .095 m., diam. .13 m. Fragmentary and burnt. Naked man running to r. and looking back; hanging over his r. arm a chlamys with pattern of dots of indistinguishable colour.

J. Large deep cups with black rims, a figure zone covering the upper half of the vase, below it black bands of varying widths and a row of black tongues. Handle palmettes have about a dozen separate leaves, a black heart with a white spot in it. White used for details, no purple, little or no incision. Inside in the bottom a reserved medallion with black dot and circle. Hgt. .15 m. to .16 m., diam. .195 m. to .205 m.

18. 91. Satyr between two maenads. White for flesh of maenads, tail, fillet, and sash across chest of satyr. Very little incision.

18. 92 as 18. 91, but no incision.

18. 93. One satyr and one maenad. Otherwise as 18. 92.

18. 94 (pl. xxi). A maenad between two satyrs. Otherwise as 18. 92.

K. Squat cups with deep black rim ; a rather narrow figure zone with a black band between it and the black zone. Handle palmettes have separate well-shaped leaves.

K 1. Fairly shallow. One figure only on each side. Palmettes have comparatively few leaves (five or seven) and a white heart. Foot type *f*, the outside of foot-ring unpainted, sometimes with black circles on bottom. White largely used for details, purple occasionally.

130. 118 (pl. xxi) : hgt. .085 m., diam. .145 m. *A* : Dog standing to r. ; in field branches with no leaves but with round white fruit (not visible on plate). *B* as *A*, but dog looks back to l.

26. 91 (pl. xxi) : hgt. .09 m., diam. .14 m. *A* : Monster with head of lion, body and tail of fish ; in field branches. *B* : Prancing horse ; branches with white fruit.

80. 262 : hgt. .08 m., diam. .14 m. *A* : Satyr with purple hair and beard running to r. carrying a white sash over his l. arm. In field branches with round fruit, some white, some black, but no leaves. *B* as *A*, but satyr looks back to l. Black circle on bottom of cup.

80. 263 (pl. xxi) : hgt. .08 m., diam. .14 m. Ivy-leaves, alternately black and white, placed above and below a horizontal wavy line. No white in heart of palmettes. Black circle on bottom of cup.

K 2. Larger and squatter. Groups of several figures, repeated on the reverse. Palmettes have numerous leaves and generally a white spot in heart. Foot either the heavy type *f* (26. 94), or with a lighter foot-ring of the same shape, always with particularly fine circles on bottom of cup. Accessory purple and white.

26. 94 : hgt. .095 m., diam. .185 m. Dionysos with rhyton in his hand advancing to r. and looking back at a satyr who is in the act of either lifting up or setting down on the ground a large krater. White and purple spots on himation of Dionysos. Springing from figure of Dionysos trailing branches with black grape clusters and round white fruit.

18. 82 (pl. xxi) : hgt. .095 m., diam. .19 m. Youth wearing chlamys riding mule (?) to r. towards draped figure reclining on mattress. Behind latter figure springs a tree with trailing branches with black grape clusters. Purple used for fillets, mane of mule, and dots on drapery.

18. 81 : hgt. .095 m., diam. .195 m. Quadriga driven to r. by charioteer in long white chiton. Purple for hair, beard, and girdle of charioteer, tails, manes, and collars of horses, and markings on chariot. Branches without fruit.

The following have the outside of the foot-ring glazed black :

18. 79 (pl. xxi) : hgt. .10 m., diam. .19 m. Herakles and lion. On each side of figures is a tree with branches that fill the background and round black fruit. Amongst branches large club. Body of lion

very hairy and dappled all over with incised dots. No accessory colours.

18. 80 : hgt. .10 m., diam. .20 m. Herakles and bull. On *A* bull is brought down on to his knees and hero grips him round the shoulder. Herakles' cloak and club hang in background on his l. and above bull's back hangs his quiver. On *B* bull is still standing and there is no quiver. In field branches with black grape clusters. No accessory colours.

The following vase is smaller, and spot in heart of handle palmettes is purple :

46. 80 : hgt. .06 m., diam. .15 m. Hero and bull. On each side of figures is a tree with round black fruit. Posture of combatants as on 18. 80, side *A*. Hanging on tree behind hero is garment with purple folds, and above bull a quiver with long purple straps which hang down on to his back. Purple lines on shoulder of bull.

A *variant* which is roughly the size of 46. 80 but not so shallow is :

80. 264 : hgt. .065 m., diam. .14 m. Band of framed palmettes, with black and purple leaves, and white lotus buds standing on a white cable. On the bottom of the cup one black and two incised circles.

K 3. Similar to preceding except in shape of foot (type *g* with black circles on bottom), but of different make and better workmanship. Palmettes have thirteen leaves; no colour in heart.

12. 39 (pl. xxr) : hgt. .08 m., diam. .16 m. Two cocks facing r. ; purple for comb and wattles and dots on bodies. In field branches.

L. Small squat cups differing from K in size and in having an ivy-leaf instead of a palmette on each side of central figure. Below figures a black band. Black zone on lower part of cup does not reach to foot, but is separated from it by a reserved band. Foot type *e* with black circles on bottom and outside of foot-ring painted black. In one case a reserved medallion inside.

12. 38 (pl. xxii) : hgt. .06 m., diam. .10 m. Between ivy-leaves a satyr rushing to r. holding in his l. hand a rhyton and in his r. a white fillet or sash. In field branches with round white fruit. Beard and hair of satyr purple, rim of rhyton white. Inside a small reserved medallion with black dot and circle.

26. 97 : hgt. .055 m., diam. .095 m. Between ivy-leaves—*A* : Satyr dancing to r. with head turned back ; beard and tail purple, a white sash across his chest. In field branches with round white fruit. *B* : Similar, but satyr moves to l. ; tail black.

M. Graceful cups with body of mastos shape but standing on a broad flat foot similar to a lekythos foot. Figure scenes occupy practically the whole depth of the vase.

M 1. White ground. Foot type *k* ; on the flat surface underneath there are generally concentric purple circles. Round rim outside a purple line ; round handles a pattern of lotuses and palmettes on long curling stems ; below figures either a band of outlined rays or a series of horizontal lines. White slip is intended to cover all the surface of the vase except the bottom of foot and its outer edge, which are red. Folds of drapery indicated by incisions and fine purple lines of uniform thickness ; a similar purple line runs round the borders.

On these white ground vases there is no white for details. Branches have no fruit. Hgt. .10 m., diam. .14 m.

82. 37 (pl. xxii, side *B*). *A*: Bearded man reclining on couch, facing him a woman sitting upright with her feet on a footstool. Purple spots on drapery of woman and also on couch. *B*: Woman draped, advancing to r. and looking back. Beneath figures a band of outlined rays with horizontal purple lines above and below. Moulding between foot and body purple.

18. 50 (*B.S.A.* xiv, pl. xiii e, side *A*). *A*: Hero wrestling with bull which has been lassoed or snared with two purple ropes. Behind bull a tree with spreading branches on which hang quiver and cloak; behind hero a bearded spectator with staff. Hero, beardless and wearing only a short chiton, has brought bull on to his knees and grips him round shoulders. Purple spots on shoulder of bull. *B*: Dionysos with kantharos in hand seated on okladias with purple nails to r.; in front of him maenad departs to r. Lower part of body as 82. 37. White slip does not reach down to moulding but stops half-way down the rays, just where the projection of the foot made it difficult to lay on.

18. 51. *A*: Dionysos with rhyton in hand walking to r. and looking back. *B* (fragmentary): Similar to *A*, but with kantharos instead of rhyton. Below figures five horizontal purple lines. No traces of purple lines on under surface of foot, and moulding at junction of foot and body is left in ground colour.

M 2. Red ground. Shape similar, but body is taller and terminates downwards in a stem. Foot type *l*; moulding purple. Round rim outside a purple line; round handles lotus flowers on long curving stems; no decoration beneath figure. The solitary example is a beautiful cup, more carefully drawn than any of the preceding cups with white ground.

5. 18 (pl. xxii and *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 118, fig. 19): hgt. .12 m., diam. .14 m. Winged female figure seated on an okladias holding a garland. Flesh originally white (now all lost except on feet). Fillet purple, chiton and himation black with purple spots.

N. Miniature red-ground cups of the same shape as M. Foot type *k*. Figures occupy only the upper half of the vase; palmettes at handles; below figure zone black bands and fine purple lines, with sometimes (18. 73 and 18. 74) a zigzag studded with white dots, and sometimes (18. 73 and 120. 51) black rays round foot. Beneath handles an ivy-leaf. Hgt. .06 m., diam. .07 m.

120. 51 (pl. xxii). Between palmettes—*A*: warrior with helmet and shield running to r.; in field on a level with his head a small black object. *B*: Man wrapped in himation standing to l. On each side a small black object in field. No incisions; no accessory colours.

18. 73 (pl. xxii). Naked man with white sash hanging from one shoulder running to l. In his r. hand a white sword, over his l. arm a black chlamys with white dots. Hearts of palmettes are surrounded by small white dots. Purple lines on the bottom of the foot; the conical hollow in the foot is painted black.

18. 74. Man wrapped in himation standing to l. as 120. 51, except that himation is decorated with white dots in groups of three. On

each side a small white object in the field. No white dots in hearts of palmettes and no purple lines under foot.

Classes M and N are obviously very closely related, and it is probable that all the cups listed under these headings are the products of a single shop. Another example which is in the style of M 1 (though apparently there is no white slip), and has also the zigzag with white dots and the black rays characteristic of N, was formerly in the Hope Collection.¹ The style of the figures on M 1 cups suggests a connexion with the black-figure kylix signed by Hischylos as potter. They may be the work of a craftsman employed in the same shop.

O. Small skyphoi, mainly black, with a narrow zone of miniature figures between handle palmettes. No incisions and no accessory colours. Below figure zone a band of black and then a reserved band. Foot type *h*.

18. 75 (pl. xxix): hgt. .08 m., diam. .105 m. Lion walking to r. between two mantle figures. In field on each side of lion two small black objects as in class M. Bottom of cup within foot-ring left plain.

76. 4 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix): hgt. .06 m., diam. .09 m. Satyr pursuing woman holding wreath. On bottom of cup a black dot and circle.

P. Black-rimmed skyphoi with a figure zone occupying the greater part of the body; below it black bands; foot type *j* with black circles on the bottom. No incisions, no accessory colours. Beneath handles a figure or a flower. Mantle figures are of the same 'hump-backed' type as in N and O. Hgt. .09 m., diam. .135 m.

46. 77 (pl. xxii). Winged figure with garland in r. hand running to r. and looking back, between two mantle figures facing centre. Beneath handles a mantle figure facing l.

46. 78. Three naked youths with garlands on their heads running to r. and looking back. Beneath handles a lotus flower.

22. 4. Fragmentary. Naked youth with garland on his head running to r. and looking back between two mantle figures.

Q. Larger cups which continue the tradition of K but are not squat in proportions. Handle palmettes large, with fifteen to seventeen leaves; heart large and black, with (46. 76) or without (46. 79) a white spot in centre. Foot type *a* with black circles on bottom. Drawing hasty and careless with plentiful incision, some white, but no purple.

46. 79 (pl. xxii): hgt. .125 m., diam. .19 m. Between two trees with round black fruit a man seizes a winged and draped female figure (flesh black) who moves rapidly to r. No colours.

46. 76: hgt. .135 m., diam. .20 m. Unusually heavy handles. Woman stepping into quadriga; by side of chariot walks man with white fillet on head playing lyre. A post is visible beneath bodies of horses. White used for flesh of woman and for one of the horses of the quadriga. No branches.

R. Cups with rounded bowls, foot type *m*, a black dot and circle on bottom of cup. Decoration extremely careless. Handle palmettes have numerous leaves and a large heart reserved in ground

¹ Tillyard, *Hope Vases*, pl. 7, no. 83. The term 'latest black-figure type' is somewhat loosely used in describing this cup.

colour. 108. 6 has very hasty incision, the others none. No accessory colours.

108. 6 (pl. xxii): hgt. .10 m., diam. .18 m. Two draped women sitting to r. on okladii, each holding up a garland in her l. hand; r.-hand woman looks back at her neighbour.

76. 3 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix): hgt. .07 m., diam. .14 m. Satyr pursuing woman; behind back of satyr a mock inscription consisting of a row of dots.

139. 40 (pl. xxii) as 76. 3.

In addition to the skyphoi listed above there are a few odd cups, solitary examples of their kind, which do not find a place in any of the classes described.¹ Amongst them are:

50. 267 (pl. xvii): hgt. .10 m., diam. .145 m. A black-bodied skyphos with a reserved panel on either side; foot type *d* with black circles on the bottom; a reserved band immediately above foot; handles almost horizontal, black on the outside, reserved inside, with a narrow reserved space on the body opposite; two purple lines encircle the cup on a level with the bottom of the panels; in the panels a siren and a panther facing; between them and above the back of the panther fill rosettes; purple is used for neck of panther and base of wing of siren, white for face, neck, chest, line down wing of siren and for markings on her tail, for teeth and line under belly of panther; incisions; the cup is badly fired, all the glaze on the upper part being red; inside black with purple bands.

49. 265 (pl. xvii): hgt. .09 m., diam. .14 m. A red-bodied skyphos, the greater part of the body being taken up by the figure zone; below it black rays springing from the foot; foot type *d*, but the bottom of the cup within the foot-ring is flatter; handles glazed black on the outside, reserved inside; just below the rim a purple line. On main zone a naked youth with purple hair riding to r. on horse with white mane and purple neck and purple markings on his body; a bird flies over tail of horse; on each side stands a youth, the l.-hand one wearing purple himation with white fold down front, the r.-hand one a black himation with purple spots and purple fold down front; shapeless objects hang in background; beneath each handle a cock with white and purple markings; inside black with purple lines.

102. 86 (pl. xvii): hgt. .16 m., diam. .22 m. Of fairly good archaic workmanship but in poor condition and showing signs of hard wear before it was buried; black rim; broad figure zone at level of handles; one narrow and one broad black band, and just above foot a band of black tongues bordered by fine horizontal black lines; foot type *c* attached to the body by a purple moulding; inside black except at bottom a reserved medallion with central dot and circle in black. *A*: Bearded man and woman standing facing; man wears chiton reaching some distance below knees with dotted border at neck and over it a short himation. Woman wears peplos with overfall and has hair knotted at back of neck in manner of Damasistrate and other

¹ The following skyphoi from earlier excavations have not been included here: gr. 51, no. 237; 31. 174 (*B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xi d), 175, 179, 180, 181, 184 (*ibid.*, pl. xi a), 185, 186; 26. 95, 103; 18. 96; 36. 9. The interesting skyphos 31. 187 is listed among the skyphoi other than black-figured, together with unfigured skyphoi of the same shape, see pp. 26-7 and pl. ix.

dancers of chorus frieze of François vase ; the handle palmettes lie horizontally and are of peculiar shape ; they have five large leaves with subsidiary sheathing leaves reminiscent of a lotus flower, and from the main stem spring two buds ; surface too worn to distinguish any colours except white of woman's flesh and purple of her fillet. *B* : Horseman standing to right with purple hair and wearing short white chiton ; mane of horse purple, tail rendered by incised lines ; handle palmettes are upright with three large leaves, the central purple, the others black, and subsidiary sheathing leaves ; no buds. This vase must be considerably older than the other contents of the grave in which it was found.

80. 265 : hgt. .155 m., diam. .21 m. Black rim ; figure zone at level of handles, below which is a black band and a broad black zone ; immediately above foot black tongues ; foot type *a* with a reserved moulding between it and body, black circles on bottom ; inside black with a reserved medallion in the bottom with black dot and circle ; sphinx seated to r. but with head turned to l. between a pair of prophylactic eyes painted in black silhouette with a white border ; pupil black with a spot of white over purple in centre ; iris white, carelessly drawn without compasses ; white for flesh of sphinx, purple for fillet, and white, purple, and incisions on wings.

18. 78 (pl. xx) : hgt. .09 m., diam. .13 m. Black rim ; fairly narrow figure zone, below which is a black band and then a black zone which extends down to the black moulding between body and foot ; foot type *j* with outside edge of foot-ring and bottom of cup inside foot-ring left in ground colour ; two naked figures, one on right and one on left, plunging into sea represented by black and white waves ; in background branches with round white fruit ; on or near the branches hang three garments, one behind each bather and one in the middle ; purple for fillets.

102. 106 (pl. ix) : hgt. .095 m., diam. .13 m. A curious skyphos, probably not Attic ; for shape cp. Skyphoi, class III E, p. 27 ; foot shape *h*, but foot-ring sweeps outward with more of a curve ; the vase is glazed black with a reserved band round the rim internally, and externally a reserved zone at the level of the handles and a reserved band a little way below it ; inside of handles unglazed ; on reserved zone in centre an eight-rayed star between two vertical rows of fine dots, and springing from handles tendrils bearing, not the usual handle palmettes, but three heavy black dots placed triangle-wise and connected by fine brown lines in thinned glaze. A similar star occurs on the burnt and damaged—

110. 110 (pl. viii) : hgt. .08 m., diam. .11 m., where, however, shape and proportions are different ; foot type *d* with a black circle on the bottom ; below handle zone a broad black band and beneath it, springing from foot, fine rays ; on each side of central star are palmettes springing from the handles, now almost obliterated but apparently of normal type with three or five leaves.

A. D. U.

(iii) BOEOTIAN CUPS FROM THE LATER GRAVES

In gr. 139 together with the Attic cup (no. 40, pl. xxii) and buried on the same day with it were three others (nos. 41–43, pl. xxiii) in the black-figure technique without incisions or accessory colours, but done in a totally different manner. They are, as far as I know, unparalleled. A comparison of nos. 40 and 43, side *B*, shows the wide difference between the two styles. The subjects of both are the same, but there is a striking contrast between the heavy lifelessness of the one and the lithe and active figures of the other. The drawing of the latter is comic in its incompetence, but it has vigour which to some extent compensates for lack of skill. The pale clay and thin streaky glaze are evidence of Boeotian origin. Also the glaze of one of the three (no. 42) is of a distinctly blue shade which is identical with that of several plain glazed kantharoi (nos. 29, 31, and 32) from the same grave which are of normal Boeotian type, and that of the saucer (no. 39).¹ The three cups all have deep, rounded bowls, a short stem, and a broad foot. The handles, painted only on the outside, have a very slight upward twist. The inside of the cup is black with a reserved line round the rim. Externally there are different subjects on each side and below them one black line. The palmettes which frame the figure scenes are neatly drawn with rather clubbed leaves, and they spring from tendrils which run up towards the handles in a spiral from which a small tendril curls off pointing downwards. Their centres are open with a black dot inside on nos. 41 and 42, without the dot on no. 43. The lean figures, full of life and movement, are drawn in a streaky black silhouette without inner markings. The cup with the satyr and woman (no. 43 above) has on the reverse a combat of two warriors. The subjects of the other two are less hackneyed. On no. 42 is a man about to lasso a galloping horse; ² on no. 41 there is a winged male figure (Eros ?) advancing to right with a garland, and on the other side a Victory. The three cups undoubtedly issued from the same workshop. The grave in which they were found is known from the character of the rest of its contents (black glaze vases, buff lekythoi, figurines, &c.) to be slightly earlier than 424 B.C., probably about 430 B.C., when the Peloponnesian War had closed the Boeotian frontiers to Attic trade and the local potters had consequently to supply their markets ³ with the nearest version

¹ Similar blue glaze occurs on the kantharoi gr. 123. 14, gr. 114 a. 12, gr. (?) 114 b. 1.

² On the lasso in ancient art see Petersen, *Jahrbuch*, 1896, p. 207 f. A man lassoing a horse occurs on the frescoes of the Tomba del Morente (sixth century) at Corneto; cp. Poulsen, *Etruscan Tomb Paintings*, fig. 18.

³ Whether their markets were purely local is a question. There is a curious resemblance between some varieties of Boeotian and of Italian black figure. On some Italian vases (e. g. Sieveking and Hackl, *Die Königliche Vasensammlung zu München*, Bd. 1, pl. 38) the character of the floral motives and the prominence given to them, the treatment of the human figure silhouetted without incision, together with the use of a pale clay and a poor glaze, suggest some sort of kinship with Boeotian that cannot be entirely explained by their common relation to either Ionian or Attic. For resemblances between Italian vases and Kabeiric cp. *Festschrift zur Feier des 500jährigen Bestehens der Univ. Leipzig*, iv. 1, p. 51; *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1913, suppl. Locri Epiz., p. 36, note 1; Waldhauer, *J. H. S.* 1923, p. 173.

they could produce of the familiar imported ware. The Boeotian maker of these three vases closely followed his Attic models, but while the contemporary Attic cups as represented by, e. g., 139. 40 are the work of thoroughly bored craftsmen mechanically turning out large quantities of a cheap old-fashioned ware, these Boeotian vases appear to be made by a man who had deliberately set himself the unaccustomed task of reproducing a foreign fabric. The freshness of the problem may account to some extent for the freshness and vigour of the workmanship.¹

The Atticizing cups of gr. 139 were introductory to a long series of Boeotian black-figure cups with floral decoration. Vases of this class are distinguishable generally by their pale yellowish clay and by the poor quality of their streaky glaze which is frequently fired to a red or brownish hue. They seem to be the products of a number of separate potteries situated in different parts of Boeotia and also possibly of Euboea. Sometimes the decoration consists of garlands of leaves or flowers, but more often of patterns in which palmettes predominate. Human and animal figures are not entirely excluded, and birds are found comparatively frequently, but the tendency is for the floral elements to gain in importance and for the human and animal figures, if they occur at all, to be relegated to a secondary position, either beneath the handles or interspersed among the leaves. The great majority of the known examples are in fact purely floral. Those found at Rhitsona are, with the exception of one little handleless cup,² skyphoi or kylikes (mostly the latter), and they belong to types which seem to have prevailed in the southern part of Boeotia, including Thespieae, Thebes, and Tanagra. Judging from the quality of the paint, peculiarities in the moulding of the feet, and the existence of the circular depression often found in the bottom³ inside it is probable that they were produced in the same potteries which turned out the black glaze ware found with them. The largest and finest examples from the district are amongst those found by Dr. Keramopoulos in the Thespian *polyandron*⁴ and may therefore be dated 424 B.C. One of the Rhitsona graves (123) has furniture which precisely corresponds with that of the polyandron and must be within a year or so of the same date. Other parallels to our vases are to be found among the forty odd black-figure kylikes from local graves now in the museum at Schimatari (Tanagra), though the majority of these form a group with very definite characteristics which must belong to the fourth century.⁵

The series from Rhitsona covers about a century, and within it can be traced certain broad lines of development both in shape and decoration. The skyphos shape occurs apparently only in the early stages, the four examples so far found being gr. 76. 5, gr. (?) 36. 7 and 8, and gr. 123. 31 (pl. xxiv and *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix). They have deep rounded bowls, rather spreading feet, and stirrup-shaped handles which in gr. 36. 7 and 8 have a very slight upward twist.

The earlier kylikes (e.g. gr. 123. 32, pl. xxiv, of about 424 B.C.) are

¹ The revival here postulated would be less hypothetical if more were known about Boeotian pottery and black-figure survivals generally during the half-century preceding. But the lack of material is in itself significant.

² 30. 29, *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. xvii.

³ Cp. p. 37.

⁴ *Praktika*, 1911, p. 153 f.

⁵ See further *J. H. S.* 1926, pp. 54-62, pl. II-IV.

deep bowled, almost as much so as the skyphoi, and have low stems. The rim is painted black and follows the line of the body. Inside they are painted black without any reserved areas, and there is occasionally a very slight depression in the middle. The handles are normally stirrup shaped with a very slight twist upwards.

Contemporary with the above, or perhaps a little later, are cups (114 a. 15, 16, pl. xxiv) having an offset rim with a band just inside reserved in the ground colour of the clay, and a reserved medallion in the centre. If there is a depression in the centre it is very slight. The bowl is still deep and the handles still only slightly twisted.

Later (144. 10, pl. xxiv) the cup gets shallower, the sinking in the central medallion more distinct.

At the end of the century (gr. 57 and some vases of the groups numbered 52¹ and 114 b, *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. x, xi, and below, pl. xxv) the cups are shallow with a harder and more angular outline, the handles twist sharply upwards, and the depression in the centre forms a deep cylindrical hollow not unlike that of red-figure fish plates. Besides the reserved band round the rim and the hollow in the centre there is often an intermediate band reserved in ground colour (cp. *Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. x, 52. 15).

The only example found at Rhitsona with a context of definitely fourth-century date is gr. 33. 50 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. xvi and pp. 23 f.). It is shallower than the preceding, and has a deeper central hollow. Inside the bands of ground colour persist. The handles, instead of being stirrup shaped, are round ended and rather pinched in, the shape typical of the later Tanagra variety of this ware.

With regard to decoration the Attic scheme of groups of figures framed by handle palmettes does not disappear at once, but the group dwindles to a single figure (human, animal, or bird) or is more often replaced by a lotus flower. The commonest design in the earlier days of the style consists of a fleshy lotus connected with the handle palmettes by snaky tendrils; e.g. gr. 123. 32 (pl. xxiv).² This pattern occurs on several examples from the Thespian *polyandron*, which gives it the definite date of 424 B.C.

Later in date are lotus-palmette cups which differ from the earlier vases in having no connecting tendrils. Rhitsona examples are gr. 144. 10 (pl. xxiv) and gr. 57. 4 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. xi), separated from one another by a fairly considerable interval, and the fragmentary gr. (?) 114 b. 11 (pl. xxv) and gr. (?) 52. 15 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. x, inside only figured). On gr. 144. 10 and gr. (?) 114 b. 11, the leaves of the palmettes are not attached but spring independently from the ground. The lotus is generally not so large and fleshy as those of the earlier cups. On gr. 57. 4 it is insignificant in size and is pushed out of its central position, being used merely as filling in the upper part of the field between the two palmettes. This type seems to have lasted at Rhitsona till about the end of the fifth century.

The patterns of course do not always run in groups of three, though such designs are at first the commonest and follow naturally from the original figure between handle palmettes. Among the earliest lotus-

¹ In gr. 52 the three examples of floral black figure were found in an isolated group half a metre above the cover of the grave, and appear in the light of more recent finds to be later in date than the rest of the grave contents; cp. *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 41.

² See further *J. H. S.* 1926, pp. 55 f.

palmette cups examples are known with two members, one lotus and one palmette (Nauplia 535), or with five members, such as the fine specimens from the Thespian *polyandrion*, lotuses and palmettes being placed alternately. Objects other than palmettes often occur next to the handles in a class of cups where palmettes standing alone alternate with groups of clubbed wavy lines, accompanied by ivy leaves and rosettes of dots. The three Rhitsona examples, 114 b. 7 and 8 (pl. xxv) and 52. 16 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. x), are shown by the evidence of both context and shape to be contemporary with the later lotus-palmette cups where there are no connecting tendrils, but the same decoration occurs elsewhere on cups of both earlier and later shapes.¹ It should be noticed that the palmettes on vases with this pattern often have a dot on each side of the central leaf, a practice commoner in Italy than in Greece.

Handle palmettes lying horizontally with another palmette or some other device between seem to occur at every stage in the development of the style. At Rhitsona they are found on the skyphoi 36. 7 and 8 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix), which are of an early shape. 114 b. 9 (pl. xxv) is later, of the same shape as the kylikes with clubbed wavy lines described above, and has palmettes of the same type, though lacking the dot on each side of the central leaf. Between the palmettes are, on the one side a five-leaved rosette with dots between the leaves, on the other four long triangular objects (degenerate lotus buds?) placed crosswise. Beneath each handle is an object which may represent a cross, a swastika, or a degenerate bird in flight. I know of no parallel to this vase.

Garlands of leaves or flowers are not confined to any one period and are very various. They occur on the early skyphoi 76. 5 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. ix) and 123. 31 (pl. xxiv); and again on the kylikes 114 b. 10 (pl. xxv), 12, 13, 14 (pl. xxv), all of which have the shape characteristic of fairly late cups.

The common fourth-century type of which the decoration consists merely of a series of clubbed wavy lines standing vertically is represented at Rhitsona only by 33. 50 (*Black Glaze Pottery*, pl. xvi).

A. D. U.

¹ *J. H. S.* 1926, pp. 57-8.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

(i) THE BOEOTIAN KYLIX GRAVES

THE tables here given are based on the dominant type of aryballos, kantharos, and Boeotian kylix respectively in each particular grave. Where only one or two vases of the kind were found and the conclusions are correspondingly precarious, the grave numbers have been given in brackets. A certain number of the graves contained some few objects that appear at first sight to indicate a later date than that indicated by the mass of the finds. Assuming, as we are demonstrably right in doing, that the objects in an undisturbed grave were all put there on a single day, a grave can obviously not be earlier than the date of the latest object found in it. But a given example of any of these very common types of vase need not necessarily be as late as the *floruit* of the type. We must carefully distinguish between differences of artistic skill and technique and differences like those between our A quatrefoil and B cinquefoil aryballoi, or our grave 31 and grave 18 variants of the shallow-bottomed black kantharos, which are entirely matters of fashion. Grave 14¹ is sufficient proof that the group A quatrefoil aryballos was first produced some time before it became so immensely popular, and the same is probably true of others of the vase types on which these tables are based. We are dealing with matters of pure fashion where the determining factor is that of numbers.

Chronological grouping of Boeotian kylix graves according to the evidence of

A. Aryballoi.	B. Bl. Gl. kantharoi.	C. Boeotian kylikes.
40 } 49 } α 50 }	40 } 49 } 50 }	40 } 49 } 50 } α
104 } β 110 }	110 } α 3 }	{ [113] } [110] }
3 } γ 51 }	3 } 51 }	[3] } 51 }
85 } δ 126 }	85 } β 126 }	85 } β 126 }
31 } ϵ 102 }	31 } γ 102 }	{ 31 } γ [130] }
130 } 127 } ζ 112 }	130 } 127 } 112 }	[102] } (i) { 127 } 112 }
{ 113 }	113 }	5 }
26 } 12 }	26 } δ 12 }	(ii) { 26 } δ 12 }
[5] }		
[82] }	82 }	82 }
120 } η [135] }	120 } 135 }	[120] } 135 }
80 }	80 }	80 } ϵ
18 }	18 }	18 }
[46] }	46 }	46 }
θ { 121 } 131 }	121 } ϵ 131 }	121 } ζ [131] }
133 }	133 }	[133] }

[] = only one or two examples.

{ } = evidence of other vases proves a later date.

Brackets on left = subsidiary grouping not based on main types.

¹ *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 350.

Notes on Table A (cp. *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 310).

40, 49, 50 : aryballoi all of earliest types (A quatrefoil and A cinquefoil).

104, 110 : each contain one later (variant of) quatrefoil ; rest all earliest types.

3, 51 : mainly earliest types, but some later quatrefoil (3) and early (variant of) B cinquefoil (3 and 51).

85, 126 : later quatrefoil and early B cinquefoil.

31, 102, 130, 127, 112, 113 : later quatrefoil or early B cinquefoil or both, and normal B cinquefoil.

26, 12, 5, 82, 120, 135, 80, 18, 46 : mainly B cinquefoil.

121, 131, 133 : no aryballoi ; probably a sign of lateness : cp. the scanty number in some graves of the previous group.

Notes on Table B (cp. *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 5 f.).

40, 49, 50, 110, 3, 51 : kantharoi all of earliest types.

85, 126 : all early types, but the group A deep bottomed are all later variants.

102, 31 : mainly a later development of the group A deep bottomed (25 examples in 31, 19 in 102) and the earliest (grave 31) variant of the group B shallow bottomed (58+23 in 31, 2+4 in 102).

130, 26, 12, 82, 120, 135, 80 : mainly gr. 26 variant of the group B shallow-bottomed type. In grave 80 the large number of the gr. 18 variant points to a date late in the series : cp. also 80. 209-219 with 18. 250, 251 ; 80. 225 with 18. 233 ; 80. 229 with 18. 105.

18, 46, 121, 131, 133 : mainly gr. 18 variant of the group B shallow-bottomed type.

127, 112, 113 are harder to place on the kantharos evidence : 127 has 3 examples of the gr. 31 variant and 7 of the gr. 18 ; 112 has 3+1 of the gr. 26 and 3 of the gr. 18 ; 113 has no normal examples : see catalogue.

For the connexion of graves 31 and 102 cp. in particular 102. 69 (pl. xi)-72 with similar vases included among 31. 230-242. This Thrichiaios type (not noticed in *Black Glaze Pottery*) may be regarded as characteristic of the earliest phase of our group B graves.

Notes on Table C (cp. *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 308-9).

40, 49, 50, {[113]}, [110], [3] : kylikes all of earliest Rhitsona types.

51, [85], 126 : first appearance of somewhat later types I. i. c (51 and 126) ; I. i. d (51) ; I. ii. b (51, 126) ; I. ii. c (51, 85, 126).

31 is transitional between 126 and the group which follows ; so on the scanty evidence is [102] ; the [130] kantharos forms a group with kylikes from 126 and 31.

127, 112, 5 : kylikes of types II. i. b (127 only) ; II. ii. b (112 and 5 only) ; II. ii. c and II. iii. a.

26, 12 : II. i. a, b, d (26 only) ; II. ii. c ; II. iii. a ; earlier phase of II. iii. b.

[120] : II. iii. a and II. iii. ? ; 82 : II. ii. c ; earlier phase of II. iii. b ; II. i. c.

135, 80, 18 : exclusively II. ii. c and earlier phase of II. iii. b.

46, 121, [131], [133] : exclusively later phase of II. iii. b (except for 46. 1, very late II. ii. c, and 121. 3-6, III).

*Note on the chronology of the graves according
to the black-figure contents.*

The tables just given are in almost complete accord with the independent evidence of the black-figure vases—lekythoi, skyphoi, and also kylikes. For the group A graves the correspondence is complete. Within the group B series it again becomes evident that graves 31 and 102 are the earliest, grave 18 a little later than most, while 46, 121, 131, 133 must be dated later still. The remaining list (130, 127, 112, 5, 12, 26, 80, 82, 135, 120) is identical with Table B series δ (i. e. the graves where the black kantharoi are predominantly of the grave 26 type) except that it includes 127, 112, 5, where the evidence of the black kantharoi is ambiguous. It also corresponds both with Table C, series δ , ϵ , except that according to Table C grave 130 must be placed just before series δ , while series ϵ includes grave 18, and with Table A series ζ , η , except that the η group includes graves 18 and 46 (the latter on the aryballos evidence presumably later than 18). As regards grave 130 the black-figure evidence confirms that of Tables A and C. Of the ten black-figure lekythoi from the grave eight belong to types that occur also in grave 31, the other two to classes (D, E) with marked archaic affinities. Of the two skyphoi the F 1 is the only one of its type, the K 1 examples belong to a type found elsewhere only in graves 26 and 80, extremely richly furnished graves where the types represented cannot all have been the latest thing on the market.

Grave 127 contained only one lekythos, which, though worn, was of an early type E (found elsewhere only in grave 130), and one skyphos which pairs with one in grave 112. We may therefore regard it too as coming early in the group B series.

Of the three grave 112 lekythoi one belongs to the early type D (cp. 130. 107), two occupy uncertain positions in the long-lived class N. The three skyphoi belong to three different types of which two also occur in grave 31 and one in grave 127. We may, therefore, place this grave also early in the series.

On the black-figure evidence therefore we may regard 31, 102, 112, 127, 130 as the earliest series in our group B graves.

As regards the series 5, 12, 26, 80, 82, 120, 135, the most important question is the relative date of the two exceptionally rich graves 26 and 80, but though the black-figure evidence shows how much all these graves have in common (cp. skyphoi classes C 1, G, L, lekythoi J) a tabulation of the types found in them leads to no decisive conclusion as to their relative dating. The interval between the earliest and the latest of them can hardly be a matter of many years.

Perhaps the most difficult of our graves to place is grave 113. It should probably be put very low in the group B series. There is indeed no need to assume a very late date for the D. vi kantharos, no. 45 (see p. 35), but a late date is suggested independently by the black-figure evidence. If the grave is so dated, the bulk of the vases from it were already fairly old when buried and some of them distinctly so (e.g. 1-4). But old-fashioned vases were certainly permissible as funeral offerings, and it is easy to imagine cases where such offerings would be particularly numerous. This grave is doubtless a case in point.

(ii) THE LATER GRAVES

The following list summarizes the chronological conclusions (some of them distinctly tentative) arrived at in the sections (pp. 74-7, 35-7) dealing with the black-figure and black glaze pottery from the graves in question :

107 : first half of the fourth century.

108 : 440-430 B.C. ; the black glaze ware is of the same type as that from grave 139 ; the black-figure skyphos and the figurines seem earlier.

114 a : 430-420 B.C. (as grave 123).

114 b : nos. 1-4, 10, 12-14 appear to be fourth century ; 5, 6, 7-9, 11, and many of the black-figure sherds may well be earlier than 400 B.C.

123 : the black glaze and the black-figure pottery alike find such close analogies in the Thespian *polyandrion* of 424 B.C. that the two interments must be regarded as roughly contemporary.

138 : the style of the figurines suggests a date about 440-430 B.C.

139 : 440-430 B.C. ; date not far from that of 123, but the character of the black glaze vases in particular places it in a rather earlier group with 108 and 76.

144 : 420-410 B.C.

CATALOGUE OF GRAVES

Grave 80

1-6 : Boeotian kylikes : 1-4, hgt. .16, .16, .14 m., fragmentary, with stem and four handles ; 1 and 2, type II. ii. c of p. 16 ; 3 and 4, type II. iii. b ; 5 and 6, two handles, no stem, hgt. .05 m., type b, p. 17.

7 : ' kalathos ', hgt. .17 m., red, black, and yellow on powdery white ; no bottom ; inside plain.

8 (pl. XII) : bowl, see p. 33.

9 (pl. XII), 10 : oenochoae, rough thick ware without decoration, clay light buff blackened in part, hgt. to lip .11 m.

11 (pl. XII) : rough one-handled pot, coarse brown ware much blackened on bottom and side opposite handle ; hgt. .13 m.

12-24 : aryballoi, group B cinquefoil, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 309.

25-78 : ' kothons ', class A II of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74 ; no lids nor ledges for lids ; outer diam. .145 m. of 25-71, .16 of 72, .075 - .08 of 73-78. Decoration : 25-50, bands ; 51-61 and 73-76, bands and double row of ivy (?) leaves ; 62, bands and single row of leaves ; 63, bands and black and purple tongue pattern ; 64-71 and 77, bands and degenerate leaves or tongue pattern ; 72, bands and single row of dots.

79-84 : ' kothon ' rimmed vases with stem and no handle, class B of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 76 ; hgt. without lid of 79-81 .145 m., of 82 .12, of 83, 84 .115 ; lid of 84 missing ; all usual black glaze with tongue pattern round mouth. Decoration varies slightly : (a) mouth : 79, 80, 83 black tongue on red ground with double row of dots outside ; 81, 82, 84 black and purple tongue with double row of dots outside ; (b) lid : 79, 83 plain bands, thin purple on black nearest edge, thin purple on red nearest knob ; 80, 81, thin purple bands on black near edge, purple and black tongue pattern within black thin lines near knob ; 82, black tongue pattern on red ground ; the side of the foot is reserved in all except 81, where it is black and has a different contour.

85-106 : skyphoi, pp. 23 f. : 85, type II. A. i ; 86-99, hgt. .035 m., type II. A. ii : handle zone of 86-92, zigzag ; 93-98, vertical lines ; 99, uncertain ; 100, hgt. .11 m., type II. C. ii. b ; 101 (pl. VIII), 102, hgt. .14, .115 m., type II. C. ii. c ; 103, type II. E. i ; 104 (pl. VIII), hgt. .095 m., type III. D ; 105, type IV. A ; 106 (pl. IX), type IV. B.

107 (pl. x) : hgt. .10 m., tankard, type B, p. 37.

108-226 : black glaze kantharoi, *Black Glaze Pottery*, pp. 4-13 :

108 (pl. XI)-114 : hgt. .16 m., fragmentary, .145, .125, .125, .12, .125, group B deep bottomed : 108, handles with spurs and cross-pieces ; 109-114, spurs only ; bottom of 108-111 all black ; of 112, 113, rim and centre reserved ; 114 has upper part of body exceptionally deep and lower very shallow. 113 has nine rivet holes, but no remains of rivets.

115 (pl. x), 116, hgt. .10, .105 m. : deep bottomed with ring handles not rising above rim, types D. i, D. iii of p. 35.

118-186: group B shallow bottomed, gr. 26 variant : 118 (pl. xi) -183, normal ; 184 (pl. x), handles with cross-pieces, foot and mouth more splayed than usual ; 185 (pl. x), lower part of body quite flat ; 186 (pl. x), hgt. .16 m., handles have cross-pieces, and in the place of spurs on the one the male genital organs, on the other the female.

187-208: group B shallow bottomed, grave 18 variant : 187-193 foot E, 194-205 foot F of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7 ; 192, 193 have a ring moulding at bottom of stem ; 206-208 like 187-193, but foot inside reserved, and 208, hgt. .15 m. and with lower part of body unusually deep.

209-219 : fine vases, hgt. .165 - .19 m. ; like 18. 250, 251 (*Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vi), but without the white decoration ; foot underneath all black, base underneath flat but with no sharp angles ; so 220, but hgt. .14 m., and without spurs or cross-pieces to handles.

221-224 : hgt. .18 - .165 m. ; like 209-219, but 221-223 are heavier ; 222-224 have handles without spurs ; 221 has ring mouldings at top and bottom of stem and foot underneath like F of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7 ; 222 has foot more like *ibid.* c, but with ring moulding where it widens downwards ; 223 (pl. x), foot squatter and more splayed, with ring moulding at top and underneath a narrow outer rim which the vase rests on (cp. 50. 266, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vii) ; 224, foot like 223, but taller and less splayed, and with side of base and all inside reserved.

225 : hgt. .17 m. ; just like 18. 233, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vi, except that the hexagonal handles are cut away to form lozenges, not right at top but where they turn down to join lip of vase.

226 : hgt. .095 m. ; karkhesion, like 18. 235, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. viii, which has however less broad a foot.

227 (pl. xii) : hgt. .07 m. ; 228, top missing, hgt. to shoulder .135 m., lekythoi : 227 (much worn), probably all black with two purple lines round top of body ; 228, rough ware.

229 (pl. xii) : hgt. .17 m. ; black jug, rough ware ; cp. (finer) 18. 105, *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xiii g.

230 (pl. xii) : hgt. .20 m. ; black glaze amphora, two purple lines below handles, bottom reserved.

231-259 : B. F. lekythoi, see pp. 44 f. : 231, and (pl. xiv) 232-234, class G 1 ; 235 (pl. xiv), G 2 ; 236 (pl. xiv), G variant ; 237-240, and (pl. xiv) 241, class H ; 242 (pl. xv)-248, class J ; 249 (pl. xv), 250, class K ; 251 (pl. xvi), class N 1 ; 252, 253, class N 2 ; 254, 255 (fragmentary), class N ; 256 (pl. xvi), class P 1 ; 257 (pl. xiv), 258, see p. 55 f. ; 259, lip, neck, and handle only.

260-265 : B. F. skyphoi, see pp. 62 f. : 260 (pl. xix), class D 1 ; 261, class G ; 262, 263 (pl. xxi), class K 1 ; 264, class K 2 variant ; 265, see p. 73.

266, 267 : B. F. kylikes, type E 1 of *Arch. Eph.* 1915, pp. 124 f. : 266, hgt. .08 m., diam. .195 m. ; ext. between prophylactic eyes two satyrs dancing ; both have white sashes or fillets hanging over one arm ; in field branches with round white fruit ; incisions : prophylactic eyes drawn in heavy black outline, pupil black, iris white

and black; beneath handles ivy-leaf; int. in reserved medallion bordered by black circle a satyr; 267, hgt. .09 m., diam. .21 m., ext. between similar prophylactic eyes draped and helmeted Athena advancing with spear and shield; beneath handles ivy-leaf; int. in reserved medallion bordered by four circles a satyr.

268: glass bottle, hgt. .12 m., white zigzags on dark blue.

269-271: figurines: 269, 270, 'pappades', hgt. .15, .23 m.; 271, protome, hgt. .095 m.

272: three fragments of worked bone, strips length .025, .025, .02 m., breadth about .007 m., notched right across width at frequent intervals.

273: fragments of silver necklace (?).

274, 275: small fragments of bronze: 274, flat (disc?); 275, slightly cylindrical.

276: eight fragments of large iron nails.

Grave 82

1-8: Boeotian kylikes with stem and four handles: 1, fragmentary, type II. i. c, p. 15, handle zone groups of vertical lines, triglyphs herring-bone; 2, type II. ii. c, hgt. .16 m., worn; 3, 4, hgt. .08, .13 m., and 5-8, fragmentary, type II. iii. b, no. 4 apparently with no bands on inside of body, no. 8 apparently with no wavy bands.

9: Boeotian kylix, probably (but lower part missing) stemless type c, p. 17, diam. .21 m., main decoration panels, Maltese cross in red and yellow, and triangular lotus pattern in red, yellow, and black (see on II. i. c, p. 15).

10: aryballos, group B cinquefoil of *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 309.

11-15: 'kothons', A II type of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74: 11, 12 with ivy-leaves and bands; 13-15 with bands alone; outer diam. .14-.15 m.

16, 17: 'kothon' rimmed vases with stem and no handle, class B of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 76; hgt. without lid .155, .15 m.; both with thin black tongue pattern round the mouth, purple bands on lid.

18, 19, 20: skyphoi, types II. C. ii. a, II. D. iv, III. E, pp. 24 f.

21-30: black glaze kantharoi, group B shallow-bottomed type, grave 26 variant, p. 79, hgt. .13-.135 m.

31: karkhesion, handle with spurs and cross-pieces, bottom all black, hgt. .13 m.

32-34: B. F. lekythoi, see pp. 49 f.: 32, class K; 33, class K variant; 34, class N 2.

35-37: B. F. skyphoi, see pp. 61 f.: 35 (pl. xviii), class C 1; 36, class G; 37 (pl. xxii), class M 1.

38, 39: B. F. kylikes: 38, hgt. .06 m., diam. .15 m.; in handle zone alternate palmettes and lotus buds standing on cable; below, reserved band; accessory white; rim black; inside, reserved medallion with black centre. 39, hgt. .10 m., diam. .17 m.; in handle zone alternate framed palmettes and white lotus buds standing on cable; below, reserved band; accessory white; rim black; inside, reserved medallion with black circle; ring moulding in place of stem.

40: figurine: seated female, hgt. .10 m.

Grave 85

1: Boeotian kylix with stem and four handles, type I. ii. c of p. 14; over red zigzag band signs of white (cp. 49. 3) obliterated in cleaning.

2 (pl. ix): plain light buff bowl, hgt. .05 m., with single ribbon handle; bottom flat; thick and rather coarse material; cp. 110. 5 and 104. 1.

3-22: aryballoi:¹ 3-10, group A quatrefoil, hgt. .065 - .06 m., no. 3 with hatching between side foils, the rest without; 11-21, group B cinquefoil but larger and rounder than normal, like *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 114, fig. 12. 2 and 13. 2, hgt. .065 - .06 m.; so 22, but slightly less round and hgt. .055 m.

23-28: skyphoi, see pp. 22 f.: 23, 24, type I. E.; 25, fragmentary, type II. A. ii; 26 (pl. ix), hgt. .045 m., variant from type II. D. iv; 27 (pl. ix), hgt. .09 m., type II. E. i; 28 (pl. ix), hgt. .09 m., type III. B.

29-44: black glaze kantharoi: 29-41, hgt. .10 - .12 m., group A deep bottomed but mostly with upper part of body deeper than normal, lower shallower and less bulging; 42, 43, hgt. .055 m., like 51. 305, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vii; 44, hgt. .11 m., group B shallow bottomed; foot type E of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, but with inside all reserved.

45 (pl. ix): B. F. skyphos, hgt. .125 m., diam. .195 m.; in handle zone alternate palmettes and lotus buds connected above and below by tendrils; below a reserved band; above foot black tongues; no accessory colours; bottom within foot-ring left ground colour.

Grave 102

1, 2: stemmed four-handled Boeotian kylikes, hgt. .13 m., unsymmetrical in shape, handles coarse ribbony: 1, type I. ii. d; 2, type II. iii. a of pp. 15, 16.

3 (pl. vii): kantharos, hgt. .095 m., streaky black on pinkish buff: see p. 19; foot underneath all reserved.

4 (pl. xii): hgt. .04 m., handle heavy, cup fairly light; bottom dirty buff, rest of outside and all inside a metallic greenish black.

5-30: aryballoi, hgt. .05 - .06 m.: 5-12, group A quatrefoil but with no hatching between side-leaves; between bottom leaves one large tongue (?) ornament; one much misshapen; 13-29, group B cinquefoil, some normal with squat body and flat shoulder, others with body practically round; 30, very faded, probably group B cinquefoil.

31, 32: 'kothons', type A II of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74; diam. .155, .14 m.; decoration all linear bands except that 31 has two bands of dots, the inner larger, both arranged in a double row like the leaves of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 3; 32 has one similar double row of dots connected by diagonal lines as on either side of *Arch. Eph.* 1912, pl. 6. 1.

¹ The fragments of two aryballoi, one with warriors and rosettes, the other with single incision orange quarterings, recorded by Burrows as from this grave, must have come from an earlier burial destroyed when that of 85 took place.

33 (pl. XII): bowl, hgt. .09 m., diam. .275; black on buff with purple for ivy-leaves; inside, worn, traces of two purple bands; see p. 31.

34-50: skyphoi, see pp. 21 f.: 34 (pl. VII), type I. B. i; 35, type I. E; 36-39, type II. A. i; 40-42, type II. A. ii, handle zone zigzag; 43 (pl. VIII), hgt. .095 m., type II. E. i; 44, hgt. .085 m., type II. E. iii, low down under one handle two ancient rivet holes; 45 (pl. VIII), 46, fragmentary, type III. E; 47, hgt. .08 m., type III. G. ii; 48, 49, type IV. B; 50, type V. B.

51 (pl. XII): black kylix without handles, hgt. .06 m., groove below rim and side of base reserved, inside has reserved medallion with black ring and centre, foot underneath has reserved flat rim and black hollow cone (cp. *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, fig. D, but with a pendant as seen *ibid.* c.)

52 (pl. XII): jug, hgt. .07 m., black outside, underneath, and inside to depth of about .025 m.

53-84: black glaze kantharoi,¹ see *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pp. 4-13:

53-72: deep-bottomed stemless type with spurred handles, hgt. .11 - .13 m.; several have lower part less deep than normal, while in 69 (pl. XI)-72 it is quite shallow and forms in fact a distinctive type;² thirteen, including 69-72, have foot like A of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, but with a pendant at top of inside (which is partly coloured black) as *ibid.* c; five have A foot but flatter; one has foot purely conical outside and in; one a splayed ring foot; cp. 49. 308, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. I.

73-77: miniature like 51. 304, 305, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. VII, hgt. .05 - .06 m.

78-84: group B shallow-bottomed, hgt. .12 - .13 m.: 78-83, grave 31 variant; 80-83 with a moulding at join of base and stem; 84, grave 26 variant, but with the flat under-rim of foot specially broad, side of base purple, and a moulding at join of stem and body.³

85 (pl. XIV): B. F. lekythos, class F, p. 43.

86-106: B. F. skyphoi, pp. 62 f.: 86 (pl. XVII), see p. 72; 87 (pl. XVIII), class C 2; 88-91 (pl. XIX), 92, 93, 94 (pl. XIX), 95, 96-98 (pl. XIX), 99, 100 (pl. XIX), 101, class E 1; 102 (pl. XIX), 103, class E 2; 104, class E 5; 105 (pl. XX), class E 6; 106 (pl. IX), see pp. 27 and 73.

107: B. F. kylix, hgt. .055 m., diam. .10 m.; black rim; handle zone alternate palmettes and lotus buds on cable; below, a reserved band; accessory purple; tall stemless foot.

Grave 104

1-4: plain ware: 1, hgt. .04 m., cup with one horizontal ribbon handle like 110. 5 (pl. VI), coarse pinkish clay, very roughly made; 2, hgt. .043 m., skyphos shaped, something like IV. C, pp. 28, 29, but handles keep closer to body; sides thick, underneath flat, outside ground colour (pink) with streaky black band round middle, inside

¹ Sometimes badly fired to chocolate or red.

² There are several examples among 31. 230-242, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 15.

³ A similar vase from grave 31.

streaky black, clay less coarse than that of 1; 3, 4, hgt. .06, .045 m., hydriai; 3, coarse pinkish clay, very clumsily made, apparently by hand; 4, pale green clay like some aryballoi, well made.

5-34: aryballoi, group A quatrefoil: 5-31, hgt. about .068 m., and 32, hgt. .055 m., normal with hatching between petals on either side, nothing below handles; 33, hgt. .07 m., mouth smaller, neck thicker, details slightly different and carelessly drawn; 34, fragmentary.

35-38: skyphoi, type II. A. i, p. 23, hgt. .03, .028, .022 m., fragmentary.

39-41: miniature black vases, hgt. .025, .033, .044 m.: 39, squat skyphos, side slightly concave on the outside and widening upwards; handles attached low and sloping sharply upwards, under-side of foot reserved and concave; 40, 41, kantharoi: 40, shaped something like (one-handled) 102. 4 (pl. xii), but body less squat, handles swing less outward, low foot with flat reserved bottom; 41, shaped more like 31. 360 (pl. vi), foot much like 39.

42-44: figurines: 42, bird on conical stand, wings folded, hgt. .085 m.; 43, 44, pappades: 43, in fragments; 44, hgt. .235 m.

45: a little mass of pale blue substance embedded in earth between two aryballoi in the NW. corner, largest piece .055 by .04 by .018 m.

Grave 107

1: handleless cup, hgt. .06 m., coarse gritty clay of brick red colour; lip ridged.

2-6: black glaze ware: 2-4, skyphoi, hgt. .055 m., shape *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. xvii, gr. 30. 4, but with not quite such a strongly curved outline as the gr. 30 example; underneath ground colour with one careless spot of black paint; 5, skyphos, hgt. .06 m., shape as 2-4 but narrows less abruptly towards the bottom; underneath painted black; 6, saucer, hgt. .025 m., shape as gr. 34. 2; ring foot; underneath ground colour with tiny pointed knob in centre.

7: lamp (?) (pl. xxv), diam. .095 m.; clay pinkish, paint dull black; interior black, exterior ground colour except degenerate leaf (?) pattern in black round rim; outside of handle black; underneath ground colour with tiny pointed knob in centre.

8-9: figurines: 8, fragments, scarcely recognizable, of a seated figurine; 9, fragments of small figurine of standing male on tall hollow base.

Grave 108

1-5: black glaze ware: 1-3, kantharoi: 1, hgt. about .11 m., type C, p. 36, foot black underneath, no spurs; 2 and 3, fragmentary, type D. vi, p. 37, feet ground colour underneath, but that of 3 has black paint splashed over about half of it; 4, skyphos, hgt. .11 m., shape much as *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. x, 52. 5 and 6; foot black underneath; 5, saucer, hgt. .03 m., outside roughly cylindrical (diam. of mouth .055 m., of base .065 m.), top of rim reserved, at bottom a moulding with a reserved groove immediately above it, underneath flat and ground colour with central dot and two black circles.

6 : B. F. skyphos (pl. xxii), class R, p. 71.

7 : figurine, hgt. .14 m. : seated female wearing Doric peplos with heavy simple folds and overfall.

Grave 110

1, 2 : Boeotian kylikes with stem and four handles, hgt. .13, .07 m. : 1, see I. ii. c, p. 15, round-sectioned handles ; 2, type I. iii, p. 15, not complete ; probably broken at time of funeral as some fragments are more burnt than others.

3 (pl. vi), 4 : hgt. .07 m., Boeotian kantharoi, all burnt to grey, see p. 19.

5 (pl. vi) : hgt. .05 m., one ribbon handle, coarse ware full of white grit.

6-87 : aryballoi : 6-9, flat-bottomed with orange quarterings, hgt. .08, .085, larger (fragmentary), .10 m. : 6, 7, broad band round top of lip, bands round shoulder, double incisions for quarterings ; 8, broad band round top of lip, daisy pattern on neck, horizontal bands above and below the orange quarterings which have double incisions ; 9, top of lip orange quarterings, quarterings on body run from top to bottom, single incisions ; 10-83, round-bodied group A quatrefoil, hgt. of 10, 11, .07 m., of rest .065 m., normal, except that 81-83 are somewhat squat ; 84, hgt. .07 m., round-bodied group A cinquefoil, careless work ; 85-87, round-bodied, hgt. .05, .048, .045 m. : 85, quatrefoil, too damaged to distinguish details ; 86 and (very spherical) 87, decoration all gone.

88, 89 : amphoriskoi, hgt. .085 m., like 50. 13-15 (*B. S. A.* xiv, p. 258), 126. 80, 81 : neck reserved, round middle of body a reserved zone with three thin red lines running round it.

90-98 : skyphoi, see pp. 22 f. : 90, type I. E. ; 91-95, type II. A. ii ; 95 (rather squat) has a row of dots on the handles, which approach the earlier Boeotian kylix type ; 96, hgt. .08 m., type II. E. ii ; 97, 98, hgt. .06, .10 m., see under III. B ; 97, though very burnt, appears to have had a broad buff handle zone ; 98, pl. viii.

99-108 : black glaze kantharoi : 99-102, hgt. .11 m., group A deep bottomed like 49. 309, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. i and p. 7, A ; so 103, 104, hgt. .103, .127 m., but 103 handles unspurred ; 104, lower part of body taller and thinner, foot inside, reserved with one broad black band, more conical and with a slight boss ; 105, hgt. .124 m., like 104 but foot a little heavier and with two bands (upper thin) on the reserved inside ; 106, fragmentary, handles missing, foot like last two but with all inside black and boss bigger ; 107, small, hgt. .07 m., handles without spurs, something like 49. 267, but foot underneath more like 50. 266 (for both see *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vii) ; 108, miniature, rather squat, hgt. to rim .04 m., cp. 51. 305, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vii.

109 (pl. xiii) : B. F. lekythos, class B, p. 42.

110 (pl. viii) : B. F. skyphos, see p. 27.

111-132 : figurines : 111-115, 'pappades' ; 116-118, horsemen ; 119-131, horses ; 132, bird with outspread wings on conical stand.

Grave 111

1-3: black glaze ware: 1, saucer, hgt. .032 m., black all over, underneath flat with two circular grooves; 2 and 3, small sherds.

4: bronze needle, length .065 m.

Grave 112

1-6: Boeotian kylikes, diam. .22, .23, .19, .115, .11, .145 m.: 1, 2, 3, types II. ii. b, II. ii. c, II. iii. a of p. 16; the petal groups of 2 rest on almost circular arcs; 4, 5, 6, stemless; 4 (pl. v) and 5, type b; 6 (pl. v), type c of p. 17; 5, finer fabric than 4, with a slightly moulded lip; decoration of 4 and 5 red on powdery white, of 6 black and purple.

7, 8 (both pl. vi): hgt. .08 m., tall Boeotian cups, two small vertical handles, rough bands running vertically from top to bottom of body, red on powdery white; 8, which tapers more downwards, is grooved horizontally inside and out like inside of lekythos or aryballos; see p. 19.

9-28: aryballoi: 9-12, group A quatrefoil but small, hgt. .055-.062 m., and with no hatchings between side petals; 13-28, group B cinquefoil: 13-16, hgt. .05 m., normal with usual flattish shoulder; 17-24, hgt. .05 m., 25-27, hgt. .055 m., body rounder; 28, hgt. .055 m., shoulder flat but body round; 9, 11, 15-18, 25-28, mouth not quite flat; all have ground buff, often of a brownish tint.

29-30: 'kothons': type A II of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74: 29, diam. .145 m., decoration purely linear bands; so 30, fragmentary, about normal size, but with one band of double dots; cp. 5. 16, *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 4.

31 (pl. xii): pyxis lid, hgt. .05 m., now partly bluish purple but perhaps originally black on greenish buff.

32-50: skyphoi, see pp. 22 f.: 32-35 (pl. vii), type I. E, hgt. .09-.095 m.; 34, 35, with foot not quite normal; 36-40, type II. A. ii; 41, type II. C. ii. b, hgt. .10 m., heavy handles; 42, type II. D. iii, handles shaped and attached like those of Boeotian kylikes; 43, type III. E; 44, like 43 but leaves (?) more pointed, handles larger, foot taller, with upper part of stem reserved and a black band round bottom of inner cone; the bowl inside has a reserved band some little way down; ¹ 45 (pl. viii), 46, type III. G. i; 47 (pl. viii), 48 (hgt. .08 m.), type III. G. ii; 49, 50, type IV. A.

51: black glaze kylix, see p. 38.

52, 53: black glaze tankards, hgt. .08, .096 m., see p. 37.

54-62: black glaze kantharoi, see *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pp. 4-13: 54, 55, hgt. .06, .065 m., like 51. 304, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vii; 55, purple lines inside and out; 56-62, hgt. .085-.13 m., group B shallow bottomed; 56-58 (hgt. .12, .115, .085 m.), grave 26 variant; so 59 (hgt. .13 m.), but with reserved moulded ring round top of stem, and foot wider than normal; 60-62, grave 18 variant.

63, 64 (both pl. xii): hgt. .035, .02 m.: 63, pale buff kantharos; 64, handleless, now nearly all buff, originally black.

¹ For these details cp. black-figure kylikes type D of *Arch. Eph.* 1915, pp. 120-1.

65-67 : B. F. lekythoi, see pp. 43 f. : 65, probably class D ; 66 (pl. xvi), class N 2 ; 67, class N (fragmentary).

68-70 : B. F. skyphoi, see p. 64 f. : 68 (pl. xix), class E 3 ; 69 (pl. xx), class E 7 ; 70 (pl. xx), class E 9.

71-82 : figurines : 71-73, 'pappades' ; 74, small seated figure ; 75, standing female figure on rectangular plinth, recalling Acropolis *kôrai* (particularly Dickins, no. 675) ; 76, squatting ithyphallic satyriskos ; 77, monkey on horse ; 78, 79, horses ; 80, sheep ; 81, long-necked dove (?) on cylindrical stand ; 82, pomegranate.

83 : fragments of large iron nails (a)-(f) of above, pp. 9, 10 ; length of longest fragment of nail .055 m. (.04 m. exclusive of head) ; the large iron fragment of (a) *ibid.* is .05 m. wide as preserved, and has two nails passing through it with both heads preserved and the beginning of one shaft ; several other of the nail fragments pass through fragments of iron plate ; cp. *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 243, figs. 6 and 7, and *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 329, fig. 13.

Grave 113

1 : four-handled stemmed Boeotian kylix, hgt. .135 m., type I. i. b, p. 13, like *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 114, fig. 14, but triglyphs type γ , p. 14 ; dark grey on light, much burnt.

2-13 : aryballoi : 2-4, small quatrefoil without hatching between side petals, hgt. .065, .06 m., fragmentary ; 5-8, group B cinquefoil but largish, shoulder flattened but body otherwise spherical, hgt. .065 m. ; 9-11, group B cinquefoil, smaller, hgt. .055, .05 m., fragmentary ; normal squat shape ; 12, 13, hgt. .055, .05 m., similar leaf-pattern, too faded to determine details ; 14-17, similar, fragmentary, lower part of decoration lost.

18 : 'kothon', diam. about .14 m., like *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 3, but ivy-leaves degenerated into blobs alternating with dots.

19-35 : skyphoi, see pp. 23 f. : 19-23, type II. A. ii, handle zone of 19, 20 vertical lines, 21 zigzag, 22 two horizontal lines, 23 fragmentary ; 24, 25, type II. E. iii ; 26, fragments of large skyphos with heavy type II handles ; 27, fragments of tall skyphos, handles missing, all black including under-side of foot, diam. of base .08 m. ; 28, hgt. .125 m., type III. B ; 29 (pl. xi)-35, type IV. C.

36, 37 : black glaze kylikes, see p. 38.

38 : black glaze skyphos, hgt. .095 m., shape something like *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xiv, but with both handles vertical.

39 : tankard, hgt. .08 m., type A. ii, p. 37.

40-54 : black glaze kantharoi : 40-42, deep bottomed like *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. II, 31. 243 : 40, hgt. .11 m. ; 41, 42, fragmentary ; 43-45, hgt. .10, .105, .09 m., deep bottomed, low handles not rising above mouth : 43, type D. ii ; 44, 45, type D. vi of p. 35 ; 46-51, miniature, hgt. .048 - .052 m. : 46, 47, very deep bottomed ; 48-51, shallow bottomed and squatter like *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. VII, 51. 305 ; 52-54, hgt. .145 - .15 m., shallow bottomed, handles ribbony and on 53, 54 spurred ; rather tall stem (on 54 with flat moulded ring round top), flat broad base with under-side black.¹

¹ These features anticipate the fifth-century type, e. g. *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. ix, 76. 7, 8, but our vases are probably to be associated with the 18. 250, 251 type of *ibid.* pl. vi.

55, 56 : B. F. lekythoi, see pp. 43 f. : 55, fragmentary, probably class D ; 56 (pl. xv), class L.

57 : a group of miscellaneous fragments found just below the surface at a higher level than the grave proper : they include fragments of kantharos, one incised with an early E, of a small black lekythos, of a B. F. skyphos with two sphinxes, of black glaze ware with purple lines, and of black fluted ware of the type of grave 31, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. VIII.

Grave 114 a

1-6 : skyphoi : 1, type II. A. i, p. 23 ; 2-6, II. A. ii (2, hgt. .045 m., rest .03 m.). 1-5 (pl. xxiv) were found enclosed between 15 and 16.

7-14 : black glaze ware : 7-13, kantharoi : 7, fragmentary, type A, p. 36 ; 8, fragmentary, probably type B ; 9-11, hgt. .09, .115 m. (11 has base only preserved), type C, pp. 36-7 : inside of feet of 9 and 10 ground colour, of 11 painted black ; all have hollow depression in centre of cup ; 12 (pl. x), 13, hgt. .095, .085 m., type D. vi, p. 35, inside of feet ground colour ; hollow depression in centre of cup ; glaze of 12 distinctly blue ; 14, saucer, hgt. .034 m., all black, stands on ring foot.

15, 16 : B. F. kylikes (pl. xxiv) : 15, diam. .18 m., handles square ended with a slight upward twist : *A* : lotus between two palmettes connected by tendrils which terminate near the handles in a volute, from which depends a long triangular object ; *B* as *A* but with a group of dots in place of the lotus ; beneath handles ivy-leaf ; int. black with a reserved band round the rim and a reserved medallion in the centre ; 16, as 15 except that both sides have lotus in centre.

17 : fragments of large one-handled jug of coarse gritty clay, greyish black outside, brown inside.

18 : figurine : hgt. .225 m., standing female on plinth.

Grave 114 b

1-6 : black glaze ware : 1-4, kantharoi : 1, hgt. .08 m., shape D. vii, p. 37, as gr. 34. 37, glaze a very bluish black ; 2, 3, fragmentary, similar to 1 ; 4, hgt. .105 m., shape much as gr. 33. 48, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. xvi, but foot of 4 is moulded, body covered with vertical flutings ; 5, 6, skyphoi, hgt. .09 m., shape of 5 as gr. 57. 6, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. xi ; 6 not so slim, entirely black ; 6 has a groove running round the bottom of the foot-ring.

7-14 : B. F. kylikes : 7 (pl. xxv), diam. .17 m., handles twist upwards ; int. black with one reserved band and reserved central depression ; 8 (pl. xxv), diam. .17 m., one side has five clubbed lines in the centre, the other side eight ; int. as 7 ; 9, diam. .175 m., *A*, pl. xxv ; *B*, between similar horizontal palmettes five-leaved rosette with dots between the leaves ; beneath handles, cross ; int. black with one reserved band and reserved depression in centre ; 10 (pl. xxv), diam. .15 m., inside in centre a very deep and narrow hollow reserved in ground colour ; vase is much out of shape, decoration very carelessly and unevenly painted ; 11, fragmentary (pl. xxv), diam. about .12 m., rim offset, upper part only painted black, rest ground colour ; int. black with reserved band round bottom of rim, very slight depression in centre reserved in ground colour ; 12, frag-

mentary; round vase a garland of laurel leaves; beneath handle ivy-leaf; 13, fragmentary, diam. .18 m.; as no. 12 except in contour of foot; handles angular and twisted upwards; 14, fragmentary (pl. xxv), diam. about .15 m.; rim offset, not painted; round vase a band of flowers; beneath handle same flower.

15-29: small fragments, probably of similar kylikes to the above. Of these fragments two are of feet, one of a handle, and the rest show floral decoration.

Grave 115

1-37: aryballoi: 1, hgt. .085 m., flat bottomed; on body orange quarterings formed by single incised lines; on shoulder daisy pattern above two horizontal bands; badly fired with much red for black; 2-36, group A quatrefoil, hgt. .055 - .065 m., clay mainly greenish but of some dozen brownish, some much worn, all seem to have hatching between side foils but roughly executed; the decoration between the two lowest foils shows variety of detail and uniformity of carelessness: it has sometimes one, sometimes two, sometimes three half ovals side by side, each enclosing either thick or thin inner lines or a solid blob. 37, hgt. .055 m., very round bodied, mouth on both top and side has black bands on buff, body appears to have been originally all black.

38: 'kothon', diam. .14 m., much like 5. 16, *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 4, but without the dots.

39-41 (all pl. x): hgt. .055, .025, .035 m., miniature black vases, bottom reserved (buff).

42-52: skyphoi: 42 (pl. vii), streaky brown on buff, inside streaky black, hgt. .065 m., diam. of mouth .13 m.; 43-52, see pp. 22 f.: 43, type I. E; 44, type II. A. i; inside has sunk centre that recalls some late floral black-figure kylikes; 45, type II. A. ii; 46, type II. D. iii; 47, type II. D. iv; 48, type II. E. ii, hgt. .10 m.; 49, type II. E. iii; 50 (pl. viii), 51, type III. D; 52, hgt. .085 m., type III. G. ii.

Grave 120

1, 2: Boeotian kylikes with stem (partly missing in 1, completely in 2) and four handles, diam. .18, .105 m.: 1, type II. iii. a, p. 16; 2, type II. iii, uncertain whether *a* or *b*, with two wavy bands below (entirely worn) handle zone.

3, 4, 5: Boeotian kantharoi, hgt. .065, .07, .073 m.; see p. 19.

6-9: aryballoi, hgt. .05 - .055 m.: group B cinquefoil.

10-14: 'kothons', class A. II, *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74; diam. .145, .145, .135, .075, .075 m.: 10, like 5. 17, *ibid.* p. 75, fig. 4; 11 and 12, like *ibid.* fig. 3; 13, like 2. 2, *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 119, fig. 21; so 14, but without the dots.

15-20: skyphoi, see pp. 23 f.: 15, 16, type II. A. ii, handle zone continuous zigzags; 17, 18, type IV. C; 19, hgt. .033 m., type V. A, like 135. 40; 20, type V. B.

21: black glaze kylix, see p. 38.

22: black glaze chalice, hgt. .07 m., like 18. 138, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vi; side of foot reserved, bottom reserved except for a black band round outer part of a shallow central sinking.

23-49: black glaze kantharoi: 23-25, hgt. .055 - .06 m., like 51. 304, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. VII, but deeper bottomed; 26-40, hgt. .07 - .075 m., shallow bottomed: 26-28, with low stemless foot, conical inside and out; 29-40 have a higher, stemmed foot with inner cone slightly convex; handles of 26-40 vary in section from being almost rectangular to almost ribbon shape; 41-48, group B shallow bottomed, grave 26 variant, hgt. about .13 m.; 48, with stem thicker than usual; 49, hgt. .105 m., shallow bottomed: just above bottom of upper part of body a band of white dots on a raised moulding; foot like 18. 250, *Bl. Gl. Pott.*, pl. VI, all black, under-side flat but with no sharp edges and hollow centre not conical but cylindrical; handles without spurs or cross-pieces.

50: B. F. lekythos, class J, p. 48.

51 (pl. xxii): B. F. skyphos, class N, p. 70.

52: B. F. kylix, hgt. .047 m., diam. .10 m.; black rim; handle zone alternate palmettes and lotus buds on cable; lower part of cup black with reserved band; accessory purple and white; tall stemless foot.

53: figurine: horse.

Grave 121

1, 2: four-handled stemmed Boeotian kylikes, type II. iii. b, p. 16: 1, hgt. .10 m., diam. .16 m., misshapen, with all four handles sloping downwards; 2, diam. .155 m., bottom of foot missing, colours nearly all gone.

3-7: small Boeotian cups with two ribbon handles, see p. 18: 3-6, hgt. .03 - .04 m., squat, inner medallion; 3, see pl. VI; so 4, but a little smaller and with blobs for rays round lower part of body; 5, see pl. VI; 6 like 5, but (unlike 3, 4, and 5) foot underneath quite flat; 7, pl. VII, taller, skyphos, type I. C. p. 22, hgt. .045 m., no interior medallion.

8-15: skyphoi, type II. A. ii, p. 23: handle zone of 8 (hgt. .055 m.) -14 vertical wavy lines, of 15 zigzags.

16-18: 'kothons', diam. .135, .075, .075 m.: 16, like *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 3; 17, 18, like *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 119, fig. 21.

19-22: black glaze cups: 19, squat skyphos, sides vertical, no separate rim, handles slope up in a simple curve from nearly half-way down to a little below mouth; under-side, all black, raised on a simple broad flat ring; thick fabric; hgt. .08 m., diam. of mouth .125 m., of base .08 m.; 20 (pl. IX), squat skyphos, under-side reserved except for splashes of black on bottom of foot-ring, clay red, hgt. .065 m., diam. .14 m.; 21, squat cup with one vertical handle, foot flat underneath and all black, round middle of body two purple bands, hgt. .045 m.; 22, shape something like 76. 23, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. IX, but with base narrower, body more bell-shaped, and handles more resembling *ibid.* pl. x. 4, hgt. .05 m., under-side flat and reserved (buff).

23-32: black glaze kantharoi: 23 (pl. XI), 24 (badly fired), hgt. .105, .095 m., deep bottomed, handles not rising above rim, foot underneath all black, type D. iii, p. 35; 25-31, shallow bottomed, hgt. .13 - .115 m., grave 18 variant, foot inside all black, see *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7; 32, karkhesion, hgt. .11 m., base underneath all black, cp. 18. 235, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. VIII.

33 : B. F. lekythos, class O 2, p. 54.

34 (pl. XII) : little oenochoe with down-turned lanceolate leaves, hgt. .075 m.

35-39 : figurines : 35, hollow egg-shaped object in latest Boeotian kylix style ; 36, small seated figure ; 37-39, similar seated figures, fragmentary and decayed.

Grave 123

1-29 : black glaze kantharoi, see pp. 35-37 : 1, hgt. .155 m., shape A ; 2-12, hgt. of 2 (pl. x) and 3 about .16 m., of 4-6, .22-.228 m., shape B, moulding round stem black ; 4, spurred, the rest not ; foot underneath black in 2 and 3, ground colour with a band of black at base of stem in 4 and 5, all ground colour in 6 ; stem of 3 missing ; 7 (pl. x)-12, hgt. .21-.225 m., shape B, broad moulding round stem defined by reserved lines ; handles spurred, foot underneath smeared with thin glaze ; 13-21 (pl. x), hgt. .095-.11 m., shape C : 13 and 15 have grooves round lower part of body, 17 only has spurs, foot underneath ground colour in 13-16, black in 17-21, glaze of 14 blue ; in centre of cup inside all have a hollow depression like those of B. F. kylikes 33, 34, hardly perceptible in 14-16, well defined in the rest ; 22 (pl. x)-25, hgt. .13-.145 m., shape C : 22-24 spurred, 25 not ; 22, 23 have groove round lower part of body, all have shallow depression inside ; foot underneath ground colour in 22, 23, but in 24, 25 there is one broad black band and below it a groove ; 26-29, hgt. .09-.097 m., shape D. vi ; foot underneath ground colour : 26 has the name ΦΙΛΛΙΧΟΣ scratched across one side (pl. XI) ; 27 has sharp moulding round bottom of upper part of body, 29 four grooves round lower part of body ; 30 (pl. x), hgt. .022 m., saucer, all black, underneath flat : see p. 38.

31 : B. F. skyphos (pl. XXIV), diam. .14 m. ; int. black.

32-34 : B. F. kylikes : 32 (pl. XXIV), diam. .19 m. ; beneath one handle a cross, beneath other nothing ; int. black ; 33, diam. .16 m., A, pl. XXIV ; B, between handle palmettes with tendrils (as those of gr. 139. 41-43) a group of dots arranged in a triangle pointing downwards as on A ; int. black with a very slight hollow in centre ; 34, diam. .16 m., as 33, side A.

35 : bronze strigil.

36 : fragments of iron strigil.

37-39 : iron nails, length .05, .025, .04 m. : 39, shank only ; 37 has head attached, 38 has both head and part of shank and is attached to a fragment which was probably part of an iron plate from the coffin.

Grave 126

1-28 : Boeotian kylikes : 1-21, class I, see pp. 13-15 and 17 ; 22-28, class III, pp. 17, 18 : 1 (pl. IV), 2 (pl. IV), 3, hgt. .19, .165, .175 m., type I. i. b : 2 has one triglyph ζ instead of β (see pp. 13, 14) ; 3 has palmettes as 2, triglyphs β, bottom zone triangles as on 14 ; 4, very battered, apparently duplicate of 3 ; 5 (pl. IV), 6 (pl. IV), 7, hgt. .14, .145, .14 m., type I. i. c ; 8 (pl. IV), 9, 10, hgt. .13, .12, .125 m., type I. ii. a ; 11 (pl. IV), 12, both misshapen, hgt. of 11 .125-.115 m., of 12 .133-.125, type I. ii. b ; 12 has below handle zone chevron as on 6 above a wavy band ; 13 (pl. IV), hgt. .125-.115 m., type I. ii. c ;

14 (pl. v), hgt. .09 m., type I. ii. c; 15, fragmentary, upper part lost, traces of triangle zone round lower part of bowl; 16 (foot missing, lower part of bowl very worn), top part like 5 but spirals form a continuous band; no traces of panels; 17 (pl. iv), hgt. .11 m., see under I. iii; 18-20, hgt. .085, .11, .09 m., type II. iii. a, very coarse clay; 21 (pl. v), hgt. .06 m., diam. .13 m., stemless type a, inside all white without bands; 22 (pl. vi), hgt. .14 m., class III, p. 18, much of the decoration streaky brown for black, a unique vase; 23-27, bowl shallow, rim pronounced: 23 (pl. v), hgt. .069-.073 m., foot like 24; 24 (pl. v), hgt. .067 m., like 23, but bands inside vary more in thickness and outside has larger triangles reaching to bottom of bowl; 25 (pl. v), hgt. .065 m., interior has three broad bands, outermost as on 23, the other two about half that breadth; so 26, 27, but the blobs between the rays and handle zone are less elongated; 28 (pl. vi: interior from a damaged negative), hgt. .08 m., handles round in section, bowl curves into foot without an abrupt division.

29-79: aryballoi: 29, hgt. .10 m., flat bottomed with double-incision orange quarterings running to the bottom of the side; shoulder and mouth as 50. 253, 254, *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 336, fig. 1;¹ 30-78, group A quatrefoil, but not quite full size (hgt. .055-.065 m.) and without hatching between leaves on either side; as centre of the quatrefoil 30-65 have an oblong and 66-73 a rectangle framing on 30-55 a cross and on 56-73 a vertical line; rest too faded or fragmentary to distinguish; bottom part of quatrefoil also shows variety; ground buff varying from reddish to pale greenish. 79 group B cinquefoil, but body rounder than usual; hgt. .055 m.

80, 81: amphoriskoi, hgt. .09 m.; neck, band round widest part of body and under-side of foot reserved (buff), the rest black (badly fired on 81); on reserved body-band three thin red lines.

82-84: pyxides (pl. xii), hgt. .125 m., .10, .105; only 82 has lid preserved; 82 (faded), apparently all black on brownish buff, main zone lotus buds, handle zone small heart-shaped leaves on upright stalks; foot, all reserved, has flat under-rim; 83, purple and black on whitish buff, foot like 82; 84, dull black on dirty brown, foot has not flat under-rim.

85-99: skyphoi, see pp. 21 f.: 85 (pl. vii), see under type I. D, p. 22; 86, type II. A. i; 87 (pl. viii), hgt. .13 m., type II. B; 88-91, hgt. .10-.11 m., type II. C. ii. b; 92, 93, type II. D. ii; 94, type II. D. iv, pink for black, handles slope upwards (so also 93); 95 (pl. viii), hgt. .15 m., type II. E. iv; 96 (pl. viii), hgt. .10 m., type III. F; 97 (pl. viii), hgt. .08 m., with reserved medallion at bottom of inside, 98, slightly smaller, type III. G. ii; 99, hgt. .10 m., type IV. B.

100-114: black glaze kantharoi: 100-5, deep-bottomed; 100-4, hgt. .105-.11 m., handles spurred, feet variants of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, A, 100 and 101 having the under-rim black, 100-102 a little boss at top of inside, 103, 104 the under-rim very narrow and at top of inside a slightly sunk flat disk; 103, 104 are less deep bottomed; 105, hgt. .095 m., duplicate of 51. 296-302, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 14; 106 (pl. xi), 107, hgt. .11 m., .12 m., transitional: 106, foot inside like *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, D, but inner cone slightly concave and with boss at top; 107, like 106 but shallower bottomed and foot outside like *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, B,

¹ One similar example from grave 51.

inside like *ibid.* D ; 108 (pl. x)–110, hgt. .11, .105, .08 m., shallow bottomed ; 108, foot inside like *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, D ; 109, 110 like 108, but feet variants of *ibid.* B ; 111–114, hgt. .045–.05 m. ; 111–113 like 51. 304, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. VII, but without foot-ring, bottom flat and reserved ; so 114, but body broader and with shallow horizontal flutings round lower part, foot slightly moulded.

115 (pl. VI) : kantharos, black on buff, hgt. .06 m., inside apparently reserved except for a rough black band just inside lip ; see pp. 19, 20.

116 : miniature black cup, hgt. .03 m., body runs in a single curve from lip to foot-ring, one vertical handle ; cp. 49. 418, 419.

117 (pl. XII) : toy hydria, hgt. .075 m., brown on unglazed buff, side handles ribbony, bottom flat.

118 : bowl, hgt. .04 m., diam. .12, same shape as 119, black inside and out, black spilt on the reserved foot.

119 (pl. XII) : hgt. .073 m., diam. .26 : see p. 31.

120 (pl. XII) : hgt. .055, diam. .16 m., streaky black on reddish buff, top of rim reserved with black dots, inside all black : see p. 33.

121 (pl. XII) : B. F. oenochoe, hgt. .115 m., behind the runner a second draped figure facing centre ; drawing sketchy, careless purple for hair and drapery, a few incisions, features hardly indicated, palish red ground, bottom reserved in a buff colour lighter than red of panel ; at waist-level of figure a moulded band runs round the vase regardless of the picture.¹

122 (pl. XIII) : B. F. lekythos, see p. 57.

123–126 : figurines : 123, 124, 'pappades' ; 125, seated 'pappas' -like figure with projecting toes and cylindrical support ; 126, squatting figure, face has no features but ears (or horns ?).

Grave 127

1–9 : Boeotian kylikes with stems and four handles : 1, hgt. .155 m., very faded, probably type II. i. b, p. 15, handles fairly ribbony ; 2, hgt. .15 m., type II. ii. c, petals rest on one arc with dot ; 3–7, hgt. .12–.135 m., and 8, hgt. .09 m., type II. iii. a, 7 with deep clumsy bowl and clumsy conical foot ; 9, large, fragmentary, colours gone, foot missing.

10–23 : aryballoi : 10–22, hgt. about .055 m., group B cinquefoil but slightly larger than normal, transitional type of *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 114, figs. 12. 2, 13. 2, clay buff (not greenish) ; 23, hgt. .05 m., normal group B cinquefoil.

24 : 'kothon', diam. .14 m., type A. II of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74 ; for decoration cp. 5. 16, *ibid.* p. 75, fig. 4, but here the dots are lacking ; clay buff.

25 : pyxis lid, diam. .10 m., shape like Collignon-Couve, pl. xv. 332, but with top overlapping side, which broadens downwards ; thin and thick bands and (on side) a row of dots, purple, streaky brown, and black on buff green ; fine clay ; no trace of pyxis.

26–44 : skyphoi, see pp. 22 f. : 26, 27, type I. E ; 28–30, type II. A. ii, handle zone of 28 vertical lines (depending from a hori-

¹ Cp. A kylikes of *Arch. Eph.* 1915, pp. 116–17.

zontal band), of 29, 30 zigzags; 31, type II. C. ii. b, hgt. .08 m.; 32, type II. D. iv; 33, type II. E. i; 34, 35, type II. E. iii; 36-39, type III. B (38, 39 inferior make, and with reserved centre inside); 40, type III. D; 41, type III. E; 42, 43, variants of type III. G. ii, hgt. .08, .06 m.: 42 something like 126. 97 (pl. viii), but heavy fabric and slightly slenderer shape, 43 squatter and with variant foot-ring; 44 (pl. ix), type V. B.

45: black glaze kylix, see p. 38, good ware.

46-58: black glaze kantharoi, hgt. .12-.13 m., except 55-58, .135, .14, .145, .045 m.: 46, 47 deep bottomed with spurred handles; foot outside normal conical, inside (black 46, reserved 47) also conical with a sunk flat disk at top; 48-57, group B shallow bottomed: 48-50, grave 31 variant; 51-57, grave 18 variant, 51-53 with foot E of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7 (but under-side reserved with one broad black band), 54-57 foot F; 58, miniature, like 51. 305, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vii, but bottom shallower.

59: B. F. lekythos (pl. xiv), class E, p. 43.

60: B. F. skyphos, class E 9, p. 66.

61-64: figurines: 61, 'pappas'; 62-64, horses.

Grave 130

1: Boeotian kantharos, pl. vii, hgt. .075 m., clay white, inside reserved; see p. 19.

2-17: aryballoi, group B cinquefoil, hgt. .052 m.: 2-9 and probably (broken and worn) 10, normal; 11-15 and probably (worn) 16, 17, like *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 114, figs. 12, 13. 2.

18-25: 'kothons', shape A. II of *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74, diam. .14, .14, .145, .13, .07, .075, .08 m.; decoration of 18, 19 bands only; besides bands 20 has on top a zone of lanceolate leaves, 21-23 a band of ivy-leaves like *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 3, 24 a double band of dots placed diagonally and connected by straight lines, foot larger in proportion and shape ungainly; 25, leaves something like 20 but less lanceolate and alternately red and black, clay deep buff instead of cream of preceding, shape rather as 24.

26-50: skyphoi, see pp. 22 f.: 26, 27, see under type I. E: under-side of 26 black, of 27 (lighter fabric) reserved; 28 (pl. viii), 29, type II. A. i; 30-39, type II. A. ii, handle zone zigzags, squat and heavy on 35-39; 40, 41 (pl. viii), type II. E. iii; 42 (pl. viii), type III. B; 43-45, type III. E; 46, hgt. .08 m., type III. G. ii; 47 (pl. viii), hgt. .07 m., like 46 but rim less pronounced and under-side flat and reserved with no foot-ring; 48, type IV. A; 49, type IV. D; 50, type V. B.

51: black glaze kylix, see p. 38.

52-105: black glaze kantharoi: 52-64, deep bottomed: 52 (hgt. .1 m.) like 49. 309, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. i; 53 (.115 m.) like 18. 220; *ibid.* pl. ii; 54, hgt. .075 m.; inside of foot of 52, 53 has boss at top, of 53, 54 forms a squat cone; 55, 56 (hgt. .123, .13 m.), handles without spurs; foot of 55 like *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, D, but narrower and with inner cone higher, of 56 more like *ibid.* B; 57-60 (hgt. .095-.105 m.), low handles not rising above mouth: 57, type D. i, 58, 59, and (thin fabric) 60,

type D. iv of p. 35; 61-64 (hgt. .045-.05 m.) like 51. 304, 305, *ibid.* pl. vii; 65-105, shallow bottomed: 65, 66 (hgt. .135, .125 m.), grave 31 variant, 65 with moulding round bottom of stem, 66 round top; 67, 68 (hgt. .12 m.), 69-98 (.13-.14 m.), 99 (.15 m.), 100 (.165 m.), grave 26 variant; 97, stem cylindrical (cp. 100); 98, handles spurred; 100, bottom deeper, stem cylindrical, handles with cross-pieces and unlike one another, one imitating rope, see pl. x; 101 (hgt. .13 m.), stem unusually thick, base narrow, foot underneath has central cone of grave 26 type but with flat rim almost eliminated; 102-104 (hgt. .133, .12, .12 m.), grave 18 variant: foot E of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7; 104 has underside reserved with one broad band of black; 105, foot missing.

106: hgt. .053 m., black cup with one low vertical handle, heavy fabric.

107-116: B. F. lekythoi, see pp. 42 f.: 107 (pl. xiv), class D; 108 (pl. xiv), class E; 109 (pl. xiv), class F; 110-111 (pl. xv), class H; 112, class H variant, p. 48; 113 and 114 (pl. xvi), 115, 116 (pl. xvi), class N 1.

117, 118: B. F. skyphoi, see pp. 66 f.: 117 (pl. xx), class F; 118 (pl. xxi), class K 1.

119: some twenty fragments of large iron nails and plate, see above, p. 11, including (1) piece of plate .04 by .06 m., pierced by two nails with large heads and appearing to bend sharply over at one end; (2) piece of plate .05 by .024 m., with one nail; top side thickly encrusted, lower shows red rust; (3) piece of plate .02 by .01 m., much thinner than (1) and (2), one side showing red rust; (4) piece of plate .055 by .019 m., curving from end to end: convex side shows red rust; (5) fragment like a nail but broadening at both ends, length .05 m., present thickness (corroded) .01-.014 m. Of the nail fragments several pierce fragments of iron plate; one is itself crossed at right angles .015 m. below the bottom of the plate by a much smaller nail (?); the longest fragment measures .06 m., several measure .045-.05 m., including one with head preserved; one very corroded fragment seems to be embedded in wood.

Grave 131

1, 2: four-handled stemmed Boeotian kylikes, hgt. about .10 m. (foot broken), .095 m., type II. iii. b, p. 16; only one wavy band below handle zone; straight bands red, black, and yellow; white engobe well preserved; handles rather ribbonry.

3: 'kothon', diam. .073 m., shape and decoration like 2. 2, *Arch. Eph.* 1912, p. 119, fig. 21.

4-6: skyphoi, type II. A. ii, p. 23; handle zone, 4 and 5 vertical wavy lines, 6 zigzags.

7: miniature squat skyphos with attached handles rising to lip (cp. the pair on 50. 28, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 258, fig. 9); dull black on pale buff clay like that of 4-6; hgt. .02 m.

8-11: black glaze kantharoi, hgt. .12-.13 m., group B shallow bottomed, grave 18 variant.

12 (pl. xv), 13: B. F. lekythoi, class O 1, p. 54.

14-18: figurines: 14, seated 'pappas'; 15, draped standing

woman on low square plinth; 16, fragments of protome; 17, 18, birds with folded wings.

19, 20: bronze finger-rings, diam. .013 m., plain and very thin.

Grave 133

1-3: four-handled stemmed Boeotian kylikes: 1, type II. iii. b, p. 16, hgt. .10-.088 m., diam. .158-.145 m., below handle zone one wavy band, one band of yellow, no bands inside; 2, worn and incomplete, diam. .175 m., apparently like 1; 3, only foot and some body fragments preserved, no decoration left.

4: 'kothon', fragmentary, normal size, shape and decoration like *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 75, fig. 3.

5-21: skyphoi, see pp. 22 f.: 5 (pl. vii), type I. D; 6-9, type II. A. ii, handle zone zigzags; 10, 11, type II. C. ii. a; 12, 13, hgt. .085-.09 m., type II. C. ii. d; 14-19, type III. G. ii; 20 and (much finer) 21, type IV. C.

22: black glaze kylix, hgt. .095 m., see p. 38.

23: black miniature bowl (salt-cellar?), hgt. .035 m., diam. (for two-thirds down) .08 m., walls thick, no foot, bottom (diam. .045 m.) flat and reserved.

24-56: black glaze kantharoi, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pp. 4-13: 24-36, deep bottomed: 24 (hgt. .125 m.), high spurred handles, foot like 50. 360, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. i, but higher; 25-33 (.09-.103 m.), low handles, not rising above rim; 25, 26, type D. ii; 27 (pl. xi)-30, type D. iii; 31, 32, type D. iv; 33, type D. v of p. 35; 25 and 32, heavier than the rest; 33, fragmentary; 34-36 (hgt. .04-.054 m.), like 51. 304, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. vii, but lower part deeper; 37-52, group B shallow bottomed: 37 (.135 m.), grave 26 variant; 38-51 (.115-.135 m.), grave 18 variant; 38, 39 with foot E, 40-51 foot F of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7; 52, fragmentary, foot missing; 53, 54 (hgt. .15 m.), shallow bottomed, higher stem, more like 76. 8, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. ix; 55, fragmentary, signed by Teisias, see p. 34: 56, hgt. .105 m., karkhesion like 18. 235, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. viii, under-side all black.

57-61: B. F. lekythoi, see pp. 50 f.; 57 (pl. xv), class K variant; 58, class O 1; 59-61, class O 2.

62, 63: B. F. skyphoi, see pp. 60 f.; 62 (pl. xviii), class B; 63, class H.

64: see skyphoi III. E, pp. 26, 27; 64a, foot perhaps belonging to 64.

65, 66: B. F. kylikes, feet lost: 65, diam. .093 m., thin black rim; handle zone alternate palmettes and lotus buds on cable; below, reserved band; accessory purple and white; 66, diam. .157 m., broad black rim; handle zone alternate framed palmettes and white lotus buds on cable; below, reserved band; accessory purple and white.

67-69: figurines: 67, 'pappas'; 68, small seated female figure; 69, epirhanterion like *B. S. A.* xiv, pl. xii c.

70: (a) fragment of iron plate, roughly .05 m. square, on two sides preserving the original edge, and pierced by two nails; (b) smaller bent fragment of iron plate pierced by one nail; (c)-(g) fragments of iron nails, length .075 to .04 m.

Grave 135

1-14 : Boeotian kylikes with stem and four handles : 1-6, diam. .22-.24 m., type II. ii. c, p. 16, no. 6 with petals and triangles larger than normal ; 7-14, type II. iii. b : 7-12, diam. .17-.20 m., 13 rather smaller, 14 much smaller ; below handle zone 12, 13 have no wavy bands, the rest one ; inside 11 has three bands, 13 two, the rest none ; 8 and 10 have handles fairly round in section.

15-17 : aryballoi, group B cinquefoil : 15, hgt. .045 m. ; 16 and 17, body rounder, hgt. .055 m.

18-20 : 'kothons', shape A. II, *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74, diam. .145 m., decoration like *ibid.*, p. 75, fig. 3.

21 : stemmed 'kothon', hgt. .13 m., shape like 31. 153, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 274, fig. 15 ; on top of vase dots and tongue pattern placed as on 31. 157, *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 77, fig. 6.

22-41 : skyphoi, see pp. 22 f. : 22, type I. D ; 23, type II. A. ii, handle zone zigzags ; 24, type II. C. i ; 25, type II. C. ii. a (clay right through a dark grey) ; 26, type II. C. ii. b ; 27, 28, type II. C. ii. c ; 29, type II. E. i ; 30 (ancient rivet hole), 31, type II. E. ii ; 32, type III. G. ii ; 33 (pl. ix), type IV. A ; 34, type IV. B ; 35, 36, 37, type IV. C ; 38, 39, type IV. D ; 40 (pl. ix), hgt. .034 m., type V. A. ii ; 41, type V. B.

42 : squat black cup (hgt. .054 m., diam. of mouth .09 m.) with one horizontal handle, rim turns somewhat in, no foot-ring, under-side flat and reserved.

43 : black glaze kylix, see p. 38.

44-73 : black glaze kantharoi : 44 (hgt. .095 m.), type D. i of p. 35 ; 45-67, group B shallow bottomed, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pp. 4-13 : 45-63, grave 26 variant : 45-60 (hgt. .125-.145 m.), normal (some with inner cone of foot black and taller than usual, two with moulding at top of stem) ; 61 (hgt. .14 m.), cross-pieces to handles and moulding at top of stem ; 62 (hgt. .097 m.), smaller and deeper bottomed than normal ; 63, imitation repoussé work like 26. 195, *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pl. viii, but smaller, stem has moulding at top, handles no cross-pieces ; 64, 65 (hgt. .145, .13 m.), grave 18 variant, perhaps transitional from grave 31 variant : 64 has handles very flat sectioned and stem with moulding at bottom ; 65, stem with moulding at top ; 66, 67 (hgt. .17, .16 m.), handles with spurs and cross-pieces ; foot with moulding at top of stem, a deep groove round side of base, and inside intermediate between D and F of *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7 ; 68-73 (hgt. .14, .118, .105, .10, .095 (?) m.), karkhesia, all black, including under-side of foot : 68, 69, handles with cross-pieces.

74, 75 (pl. xv) : B. F. lekythoi, class J, p. 48.

76 (pl. xxi), 77 : B. F. skyphoi, class G, p. 67.

Grave 138

1-6 : skyphoi : 1, 2, type II. A. i ; 3-6, type II. A. ii of p. 23.

7 : black glaze saucer, hgt. .025 m., diam. of mouth .06 m. ; moulded foot-ring and a groove moulding round the outside near the bottom ; all black except underneath, which is ground colour with black dot in centre and two circles of black.

8-15 : figurines : 8, hgt. .18 m., draped female figure standing on square plinth ; 9, hgt. to top of head-dress .16 m., throned female figure ; 10, hgt. .09 m., seated female figure ; 11-14 so damaged by damp that it is impossible to discern type ; 15, dove.

16 : bronze needle, length .09 m.

Grave 139

1 (pl. xvi), 2 : lekythoi,¹ hgt. .12 m., clay buff with two bands of brown paint round body, one round top of lip, and bands of brown across back of handle.

3-37 : black glaze kantharoi : 3-5, hgt. .175 m., shape A of p. 36 ; 6-28, shape B : 6-12, hgt. .19- .225 m., with broad moulding on stem defined by reserved lines, handles spurred, under-side of foot reserved with a broad black band ; 13, 14, hgt. .212, .202 m., as 6-12 but under-side of foot completely reserved ; 15-18, hgt. .255- .27 m., moulding round stem black, handles with spurs and cross-pieces, under-side of foot completely reserved ; 19-26, hgt. .192- .223 m., as 15-18 but no cross-pieces, under-side of foot all black ; 25, 26 of squatter proportions than the others ; 27, 28, hgt. .195, .19 m., as 19-26, but handles have neither spurs nor cross-pieces, under-side of foot reserved with a broad black band ; 29-37, shape C, p. 36 : 29, 30, hgt. .095, .10 m., no spurs, depression in centre inside, foot underneath ground colour, glaze of 29 blue ; 31-36, hgt. .09- .11 m., spurs, otherwise as 29, 30 except that 31 has no depression inside, 31 and 32 have two grooves round lower part of body and two near bottom of foot ; glaze of 31 and 32 blue ; 34 is a particularly good specimen ; 37, hgt. .135 m., as 31-36 but larger : two grooves round lower part of body and a ridge round foot outside near bottom ; foot inside, shaped like *Bl. Gl. Pott.* p. 7, B, has sides black except for a reserved groove near the bottom and a reserved band reaching the top, which also is reserved with a black dot and circle.

38 : karkhesion (pl. x), hgt. .073 m., no spurs nor cross-pieces, under-side of foot reserved with two black circles.

39 : saucer, hgt. .023 m., diam. of mouth .057 m., shape as 123.30, pl. x, glaze blue, underneath flat and smeared with very thin and streaky glaze.

40 : B. F. skyphos (pl. xxii), class R, p. 72.

41-43 : B. F. kylikes (pl. xxiii and p. 74 f.), diam. .175 m., no accessory colours, no incisions, interior black with reserved line round rim ; 42 has glaze of a distinctly blue shade.

44, 45 : figurines : 44, naked youth standing, hgt. .20 m. ; 45, very badly preserved, possibly same type.

46-49 : bronze strigils, 47 and 49 fragmentary.

50-52 : bronze nails with mushroom-shaped heads, length .023 m.

53 : bronze needle, length .092 m.

54, 55 : iron strigils, very fragmentary.

56 : fragments of iron nails, three with heads, longest fragment .034 m.

¹ There are similar lekytho among the vases from the Thespian *polyandron* in Thebes Museum.

57 : lead bracelet, triangular in section, average thickness .005 m.

58 : bead of yellow glass with four eyes of blue surrounded with white, diam. .01 m.; 59, string of powdery white beads in region of left hand of skeleton, formed of single beads with here and there a group of four or five knotted together; 60, part of similar string found with astragaloi (no. 62); 61, group of similar beads (some thirty in number) lying on chest of skeleton (see p. 7, fig. 2).

62 : about 80 bone astragaloi.

63, 64 : two groups of sea-shells including *Ventricola verrucosa*, *Columbella rustica*, and *Murex brandaris*.¹

Grave 144

1-8 : black glaze kantharoi, hgt. .12, .115, .12, .105, .10, .10, .10, .10 m., type C, p. 36-7 : handles have no spurs; all have grooves round lower part of body and bottom of conical foot (one inside and one out); in 5-8 the grooves round outside of foot are filled in with purple pigment, particularly well preserved in no. 7, which is of excellent workmanship and preservation; 1, 2, 4, 8 have slight depression in centre inside.

9 : saucer, hgt. .03 m., diam. of mouth .05 m., shape as 139.39 but of thinner fabric and smaller.

10, 11 : B. F. kylikes : 10 (pl. xxiv), diam. .20 m., interior black with a reserved band just below rim and reserved depression in centre; 11, fragments of foot, rim, and handles of a similar but rather smaller kylix.

12 : fragments of iron strigil.

13 : bead, burnt grey, diam. .008 m.

¹ The *Ventricola verrucosa* is said to be used for food on the shores of the Mediterranean at the present day. For the identification of the shells and information concerning them I am indebted to my colleague Dr. N. B. Eales. Athenaeus (iii. 36) mentions the small variety of purple fish found in the Euripus (five miles from Rhitsona).

INSCRIPTIONS

TWENTY-EIGHT of the vases just catalogued have incised lettering. On half the number this consists of a single letter or two letters, but the remaining inscriptions include four names spelt in full, one fragmentary signature of the already well-known potter Teisias, while

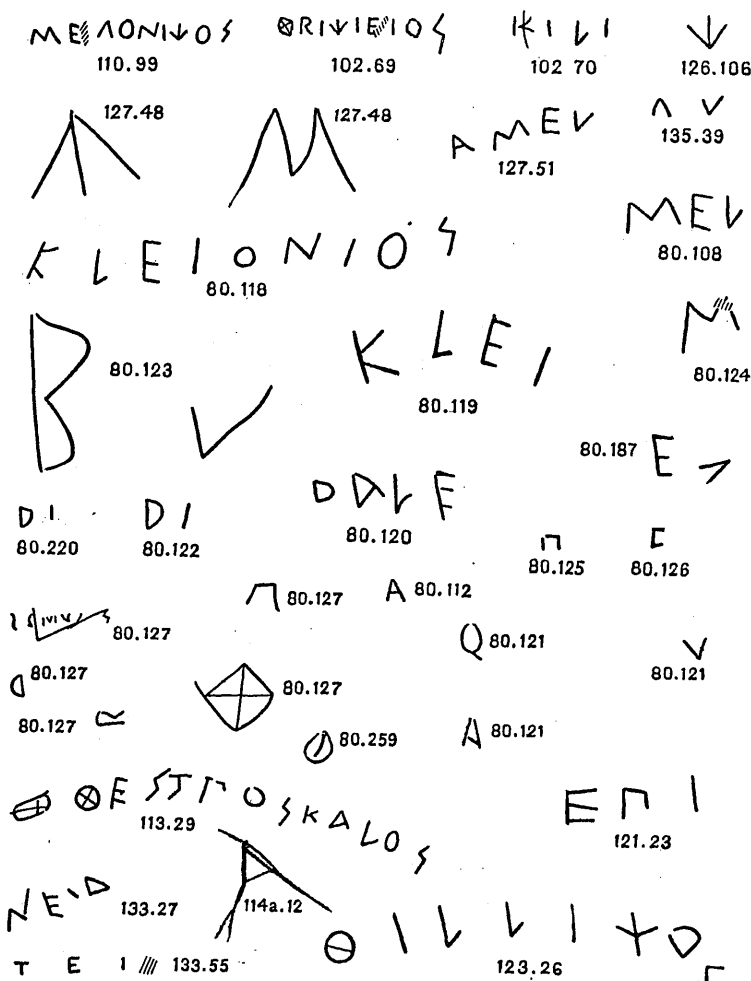


Fig. 6. Incised inscriptions.

113.29 adds one more to the short existing list of incised καλός inscriptions. Fig. 6 gives reproductions of them all except a ΠΕ incised on the lower part of the body of 135.34 and a Λ, not incised, but stamped in relief on the bottom of the tankard 112.52. For graffiti

from the excavations of 1907-8 see *Bl. Gl. Pott.* pp. 59-61, and the references there given to *B. S. A.* xiv and *J. H. S.* xxix.

Positions of the graffiti on the vases: for 80.108, 118, 119; 102.69; 113.29; 121.23; 123.26; 126.106; 133.27 see pl. xi. Of those not there illustrated, 80.125, 259, the ΠΘ of 80.127, 127.48 are inscribed on the handles (80.127 with Π (?) at top and Θ at bottom of the same handle, 127.48 with X at bottom of one handle and M of the other); 80.187 on the lower part of the body; the rest on the upper part of the body, 80.121 with ΟΥ one side, Α (Δ ?) the other, 80.127 with Δ and Ρ one side, the longer and more illegible set of letters on the other, 110.99 just below the rim, 133.55 in the normal position on kantharoi signed by Teisias, namely round the bottom of the upper part of the body. Teisias' lettering is as usual a model of neatness.

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THE PLATES

PLATES I-III AND XXV

THESE illustrations of the actual graves are from photographs taken under difficulties and with varying success. The University Press deserves our special thanks for the way it has dealt with them.

In the illustrations of grave 80 W. end (pl. I) and 126 W. end (pl. II) the left side of the figure is the west, the right is the side from which the photograph was taken. In the others the bottom is the end or side from which the photograph was taken.

Objects seen in situ in the grave photographs.

PLATE I

80 and 85 : I could find among Burrows's notes none to enable us to identify the separate objects.

102, E. end : (a) : 32 (kothon) right on N. side, 5 (aryballos), 33 (bowl, see also plate XII), 71 (kantharos) E. of 33, 87 (B. F. skyphos) S. of 71, 94 (B. F. skyphos) W. of 33; (b) : 85 (B. F. lekythos) NE. corner, then, going southward, 49 (skyphos), 76 (kantharos), 29 (aryballos) just E. of first traces of skull, 77 and 68 (kantharoi), 100 (B. F. skyphos) SE. corner; on S. side 90, 96 (B. F. skyphoi), 96 inside 90, 69 (kantharos); (c) showing skull at depth of 2.02 m. and (slightly higher) vases farther W. : 99 (B. F. skyphos) on N. side, 67 (kantharos) on S. side, 53 and 72 (kantharoi) between 99 and 67, 6 (aryballos) S. of skull, 7 (aryballos) near N. side.

114a : 18 (figurine); photograph taken after removal of 1-5 and 7-17.

PLATE II

112, E. end : 45 inside 70 (skyphoi), 35 (skyphos, seen upside down) and 29 (kothon), all right at E. end, 60 (kantharos) on S. side, 32 (skyphos) between 29 and 60, 5 (Boeotian kylix) SW. of 45 and 70, 36 (skyphos) and 77 (horse) in middle of vase mass, 71 ('pappas') along N. side.

113 : W. end, close against W. wall 43, 53, 44 (all kantharoi), just E. of the above 38, 30 (skyphoi), 54 (kantharos), and on the extreme NW. 29 (skyphos, see also pl. XI). The objects of the more irregular and fragmentary eastern group can scarcely be identified from the very poor photograph. The middle group (see p. 10) had not yet been uncovered when the photograph was taken.

120, W. end : in middle of grave 22 (chalice: in dark patch at bottom of illustration), 50 (B. F. lekythos), 13 (kothon); in the compact W. vase mass the following, not all visible in the illustration : S. section 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 (inside 5), 16, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 41, 43, 52, 53; in the middle section 2, 7, 12, 17, 19, 21, 27, 28, 30, 31, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 49; in N. section 10, 11, 14, 15 (inside 11), 18, 38, 47.

The object lying at the top of the shaft in the SW. corner is the cap of one of the workmen.

123 : see p. 5.

126, W. end (= left side of illustration): extreme W. reading from S. to N., 119 (bowl, see also plate XII) broken in several pieces, 14, 16 (Boeotian kylikes), 101 (kantharos); E. of 119 and 16 respectively 20 (Boeotian kylix, foot only visible) and 96 (skyphos); in centre of area illustrated 28 (?) (Boeotian kylix) with 30 (aryballos) and 113 (miniature kantharos) upon it: E. row from S. to N. 5 (Boeotian kylix), 107 (kantharos) with 84 (pyxis) inside it, 12 (Boeotian kylix).

131 : on E. and S. supporting stones, 9 on S. side, 10 on N. (both much broken) and 11 on NW. (all kantharoi), 18 (dove) NE. The fragments seen on the lid also come from objects found by the sides of the larnax. They were inadvertently placed on top just before the grave was photographed.

PLATE III

127, E. end and middle, showing shattered skull and leg-bones: NE. corner: 1 (Boeotian kylix); SE. corner, very indistinct, 24 (kothon), 31 (skyphos), 55 (kantharos), these all 0.3 m. above vase mass, see p. 11; 10 (aryballos) touching back of skull, 59 (B. F. lekythos) between skull and S. wall, 3 (Boeotian kylix), 26 (skyphos), 57 and 50 (kantharoi), over body; 11, 12 (aryballoi) close against N. wall.

130, W. end: S. side, reading from W. to E., 45 (skyphos) on W. wall, 48 (skyphos), 58 (kantharos), 23 (kothon), 40 (fragmentary skyphos), 118 (B. F. skyphos): N. side, reading from W. to E., 69, 103 (kantharoi), 32 (skyphos): the other vases are all kantharoi of the same type, nos. 70-77.

133, seen from the N.: the only vases distinguishable in this burnt and broken mass are the lekythoi 58, 59, 60, all in the W. half of the grave.

135, W. end: in SW. corner 18 (kothon), 30 (skyphos), 66, 67 (kantharoi): near NW. corner 43 (kylix), 45, 46 (kantharoi), 69 (karkhesion): 4-7 m. from W. end are 8 (Boeotian kylix) S., 12 (Boeotian kylix) and 37 (skyphos), 10 (Boeotian kylix) N.: farther E. 70 S., 47 N. (both kantharoi): still farther E. 44, 48 (kantharoi) S., 25, 29 (skyphoi) nearer N.

135, E. end and middle: the objects best distinguishable are: at E. end reading from N. to S. 49 (kantharos), 19 (kothon), 50 (kantharos), 9 (Boeotian kylix), 35 (skyphos): in central mass from E. to W. 5 (Boeotian kylix), 51 (kantharos), 11 (Boeotian kylix), 63 (kantharos), 36 (skyphos) and 71 (kantharos).

PLATE XXV

139, SW. end of vase mass: reading from l. to r. 16, 3 and 30 (almost concealed between 16 and 15), 15 (with base detached), 14 (only handles visible), 41, 10 (all kantharoi except the B. F. kylix 41). The bronze needle 53 lay immediately to the r. of the handle of 41, just below 10.

PLATES IV-XXV

The punctuated number affixed to each vase gives the number of the grave followed by the catalogue number of the vase. The bracketed numbers give the height in metres to the mouth of the vase. Where diameter is given instead of height, 'd' is prefixed. The illustrations are not to any uniform scale. References are given on each plate to the explanatory pages of the text. For occasional vases not referred to in the classification reference may be made to the catalogue, above, pp. 82 f.

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Grave 80, West end.



Grave 85 from West.



Grave 102, East end (a), depth 1.7 m.



Grave 102, East end (b), depth 1.87 m.

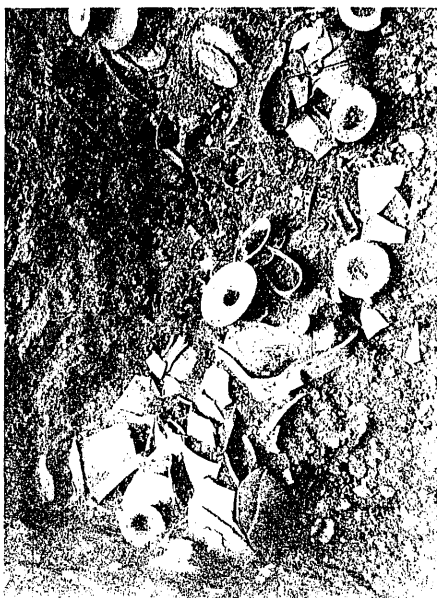


Grave 102, East end (c), depth 2.02 m.



Grave 114 a, from North.

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Grave 80, West end.



Grave 85 from West.



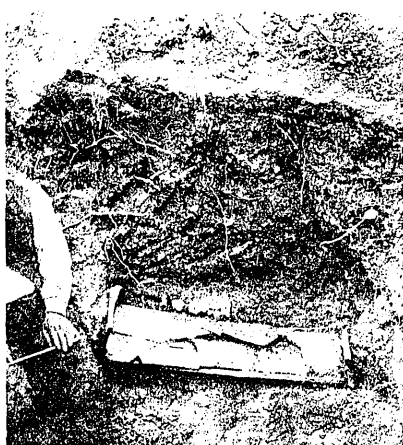
Grave 102, East end (a), depth 1.7 m.



Grave 102, East end (b), depth 1.87 m.



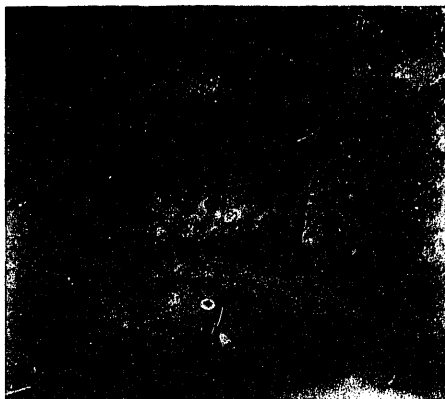
Grave 102, East end (c), depth 2.02 m.



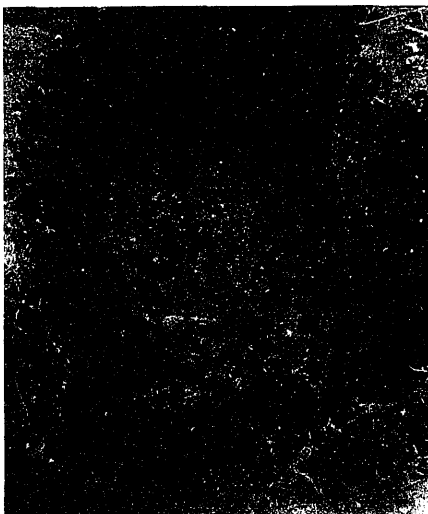
Grave 114a, from North.



Grave 112, East end.



Grave 120, West end.



Grave 118 from East.



Grave 126, West end.



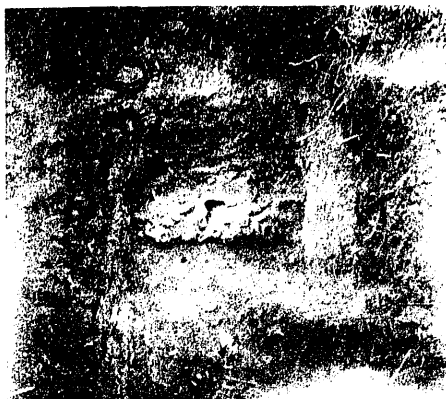
Grave 123 from West.



Grave 131 from West.



Grave 112, East end.



Grave 120, West end.



Grave 126, West end.



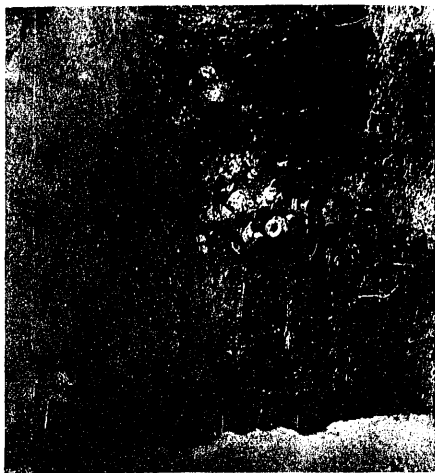
Grave 113 from East.



Grave 123 from West.



Grave 131 from West.



Grave 127, East end and middle.



Grave 135, West end.



Grave 130, West end.



Grave 135, East end and middle.



Grave 133 from North.



Grave 138 from West.



Grave 127, East end and middle.



Grave 135, West end.



Grave 130, West end.



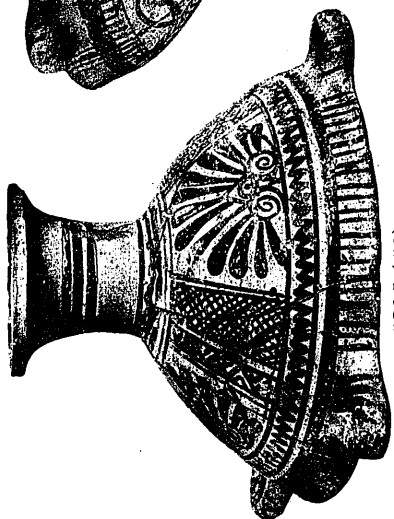
Grave 135, East end and middle.



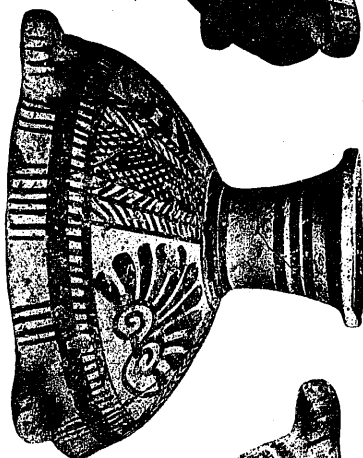
Grave 133 from North.



Grave 138 from West.



126-1 (.19)



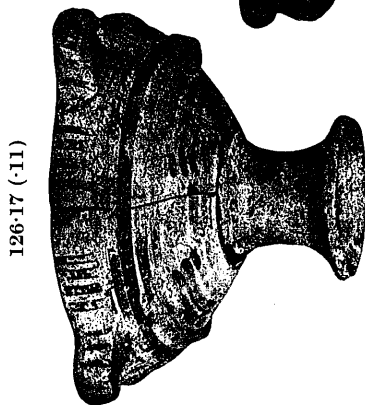
126-2 (.165)



126-5 (.14)



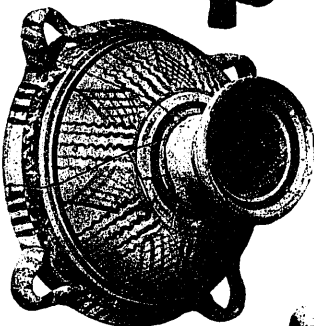
126-6 (.145)



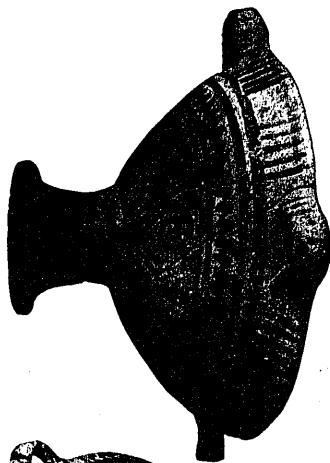
126-17 (.11)



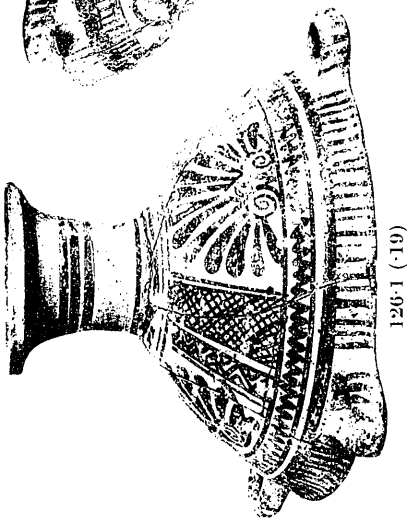
126-8 (.13)



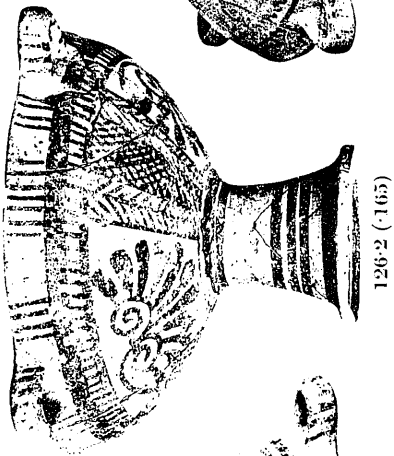
126-11 (.12)



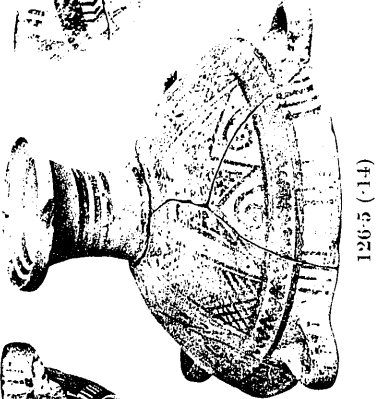
126-13 (.12)



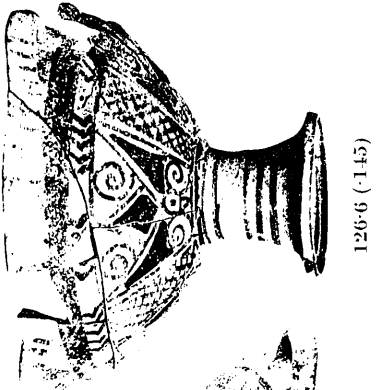
126-1 (.19)



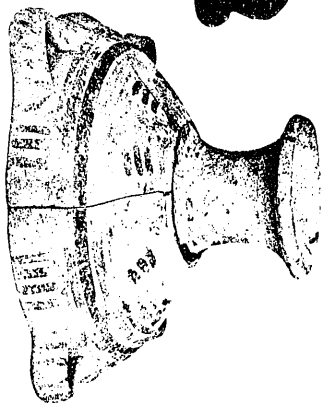
126-2 (.165)



126-5 (.14)



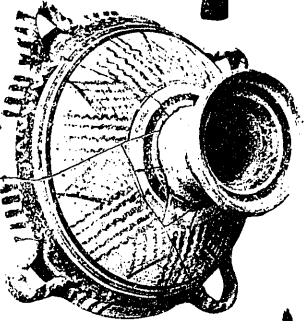
126-6 (.145)



126-17 (.11)



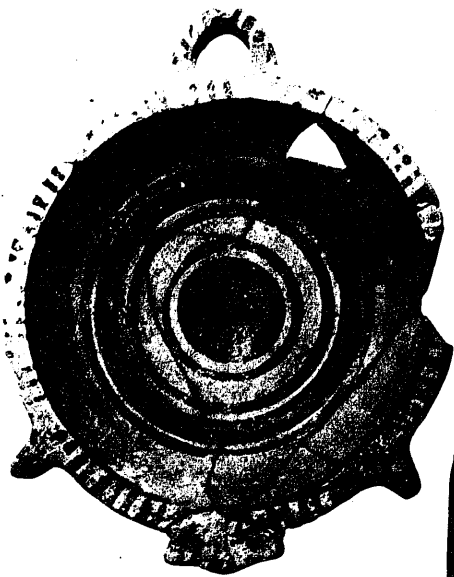
126-8 (.13)



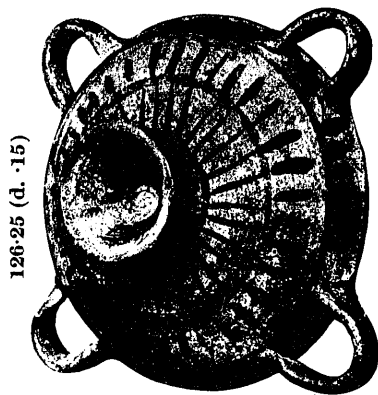
126-11 (.12)



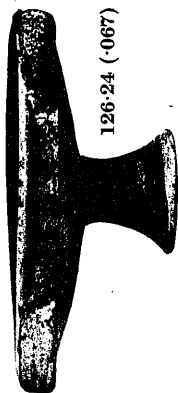
126-13 (.12)



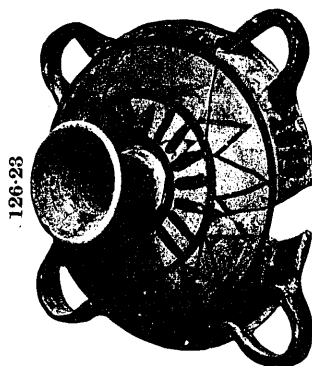
112-6
(d. .145)



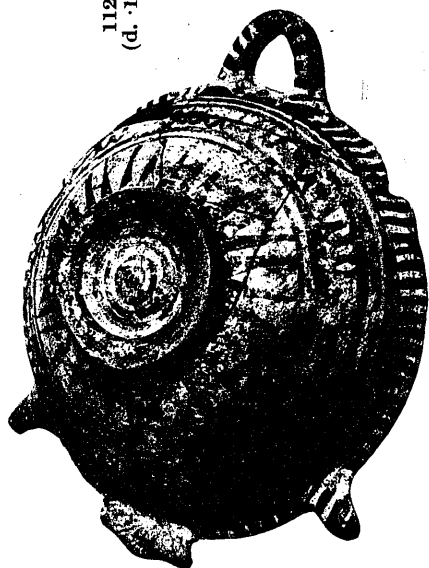
126-25 (d. .15)



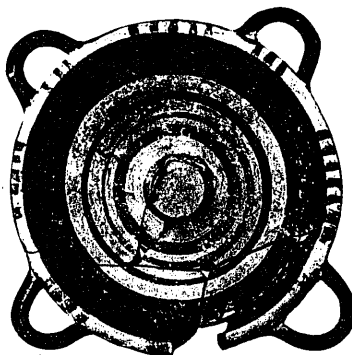
126-24 (.067)



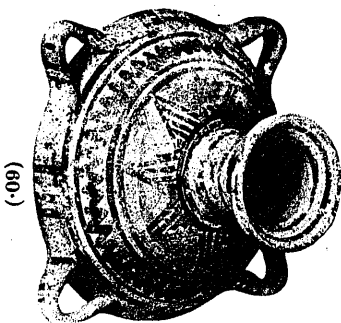
126-23



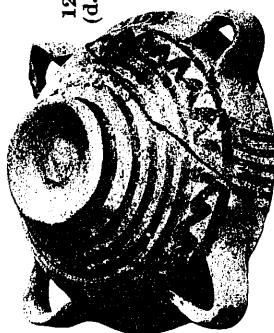
126-23 (d. .145)



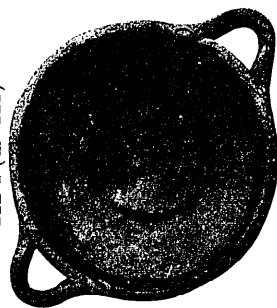
126-21
(d. .13)



(.08)

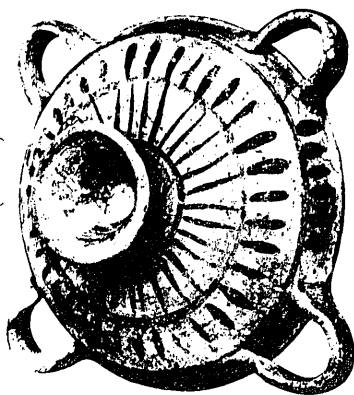


112-4 (d. .115)

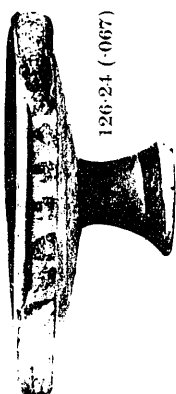




112-6
(d. 145)



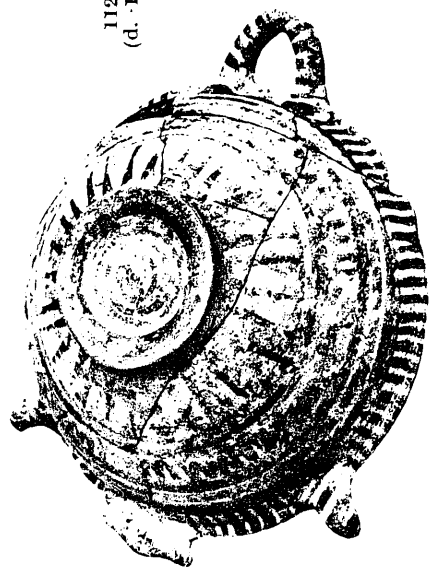
126-25 (d. 15)



126-24 (-067)



126-23



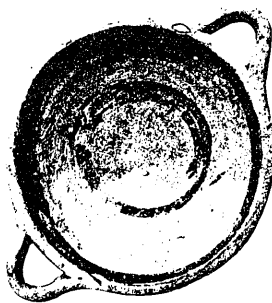
126-23 (d. 145)



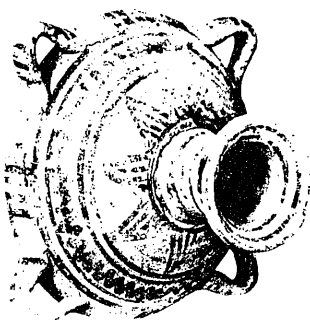
126-21
(d. 13)



112-4 (d. 115)



(-08)







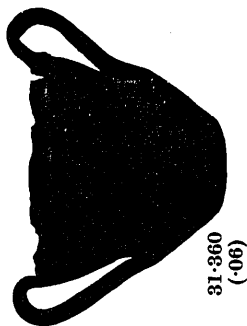
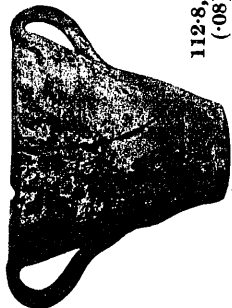
110-3
(.07)



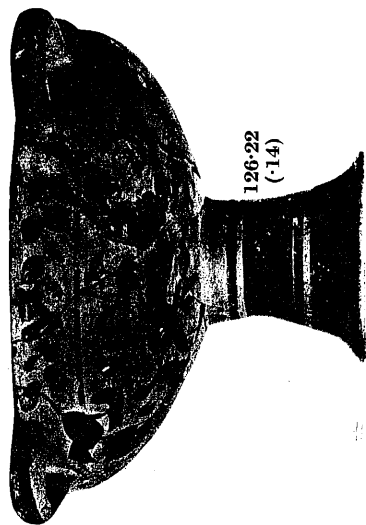
126-115 (.06)



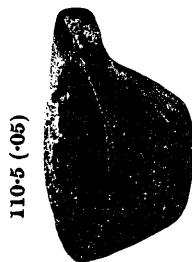
112-8, 7
(.08)



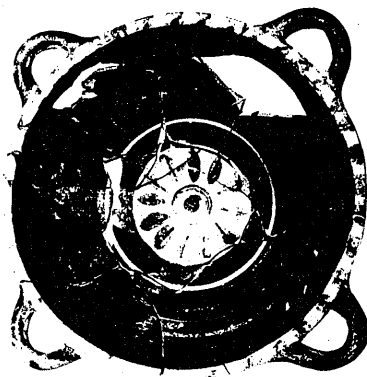
31-360
(.06)



126-22
(.14)



110-5 (.05)



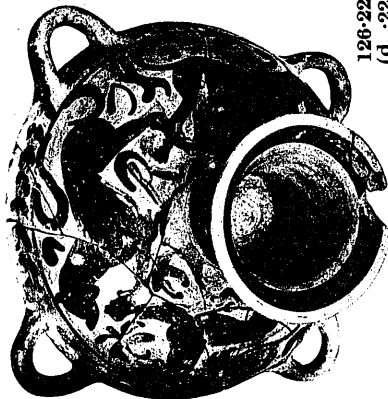
126-22
(d. .22)



121-5, 3 (.04, .04)

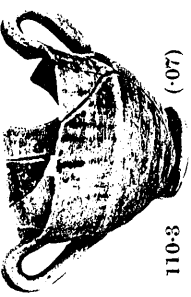


121-5, 3 (d. .09, .095)

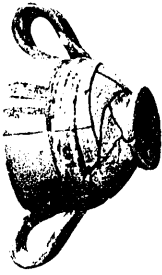


126-28 (d. .15)





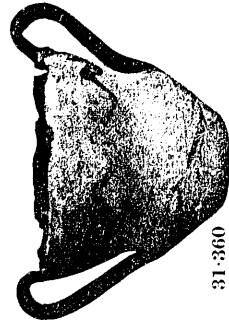
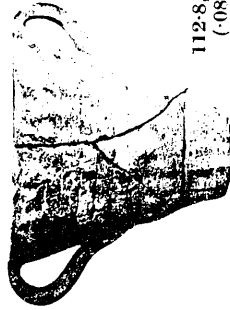
110-3
(·07)



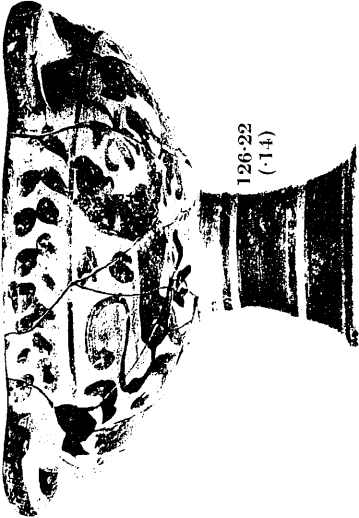
126-115 (·06)



112-8, 7
(·08)



31-360
(·06)



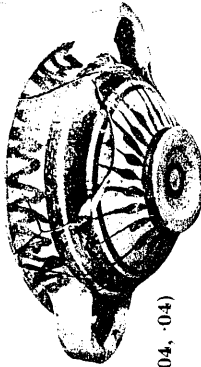
126-22
(·14)



110-5 (·05)



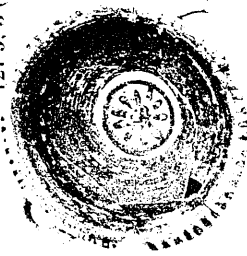
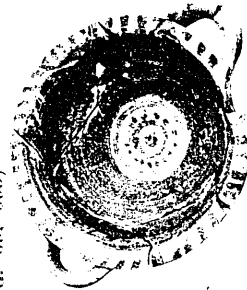
126-22
(d. ·22)



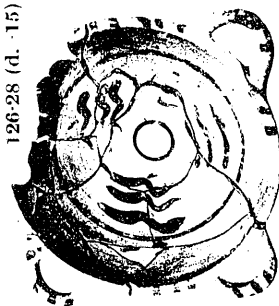
121-5, 3 (·04, ·04)



121-5, 3 (d. ·09, ·095)



126-28 (d. ·15)

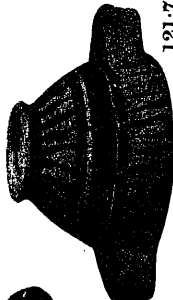




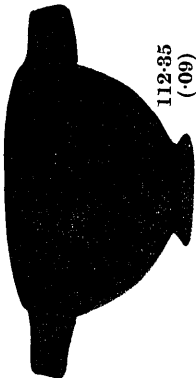
115.42
(.065)



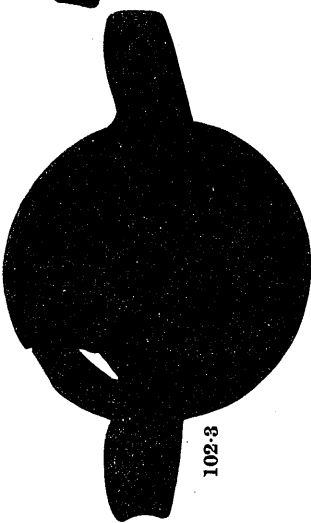
126.85
(.06)



121.7
(.045)



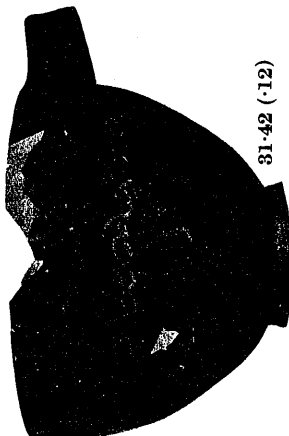
112.85
(.09)



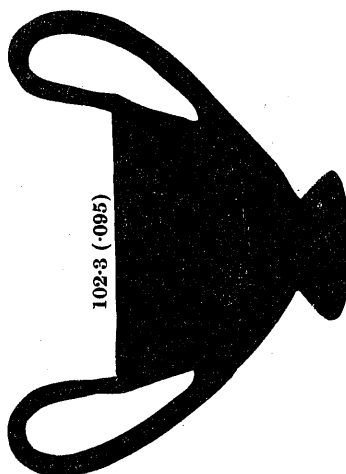
102.3



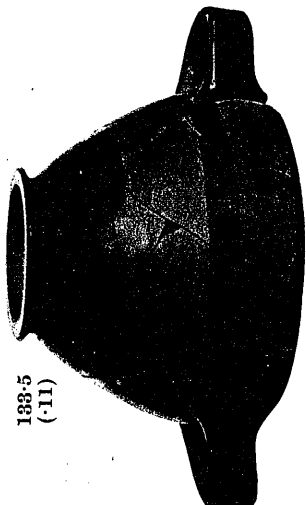
102.34
(.115)



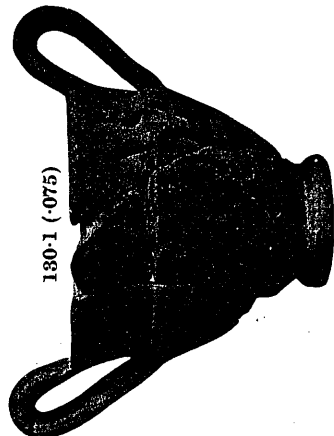
31.42 (.12)



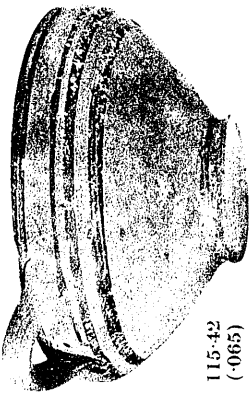
102.3 (.095)



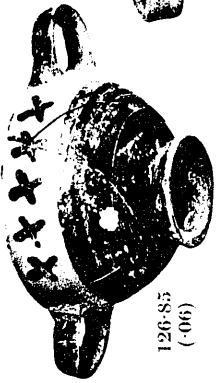
133.5
(.11)



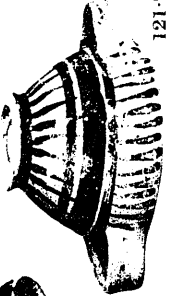
130.1 (.075)



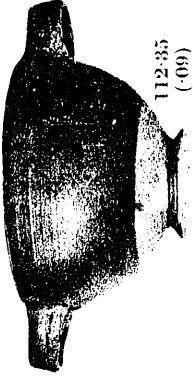
115-42
(.065)



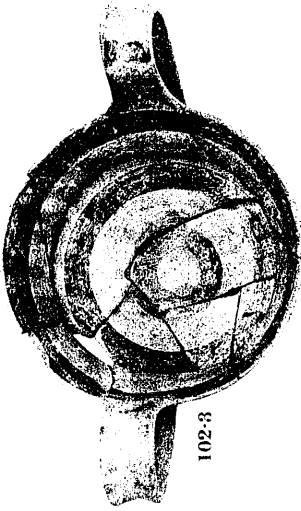
126-85
(.06)



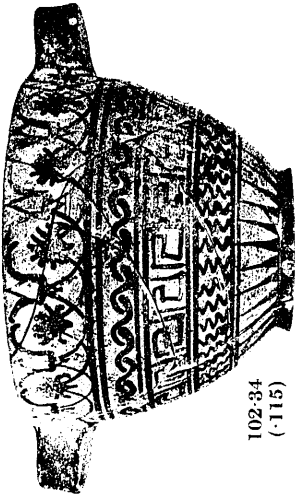
121-7
(.045)



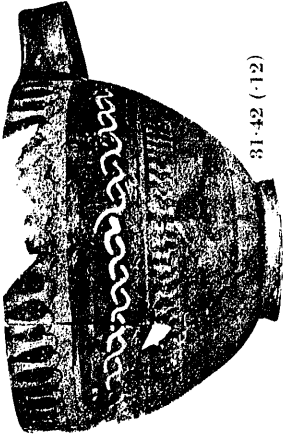
112-35
(.09)



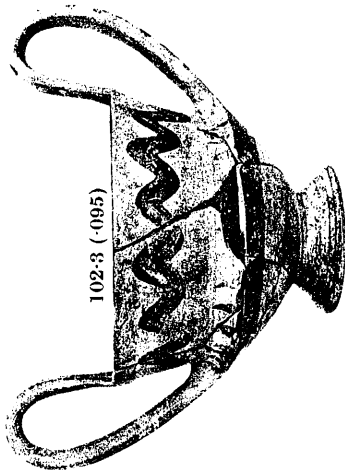
102-3



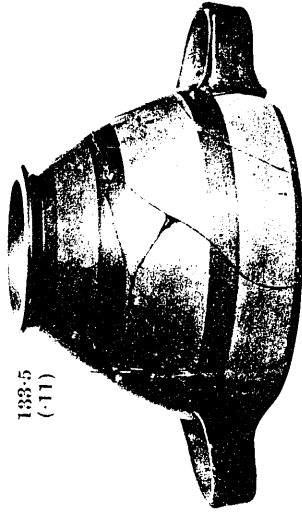
102-34
(.115)



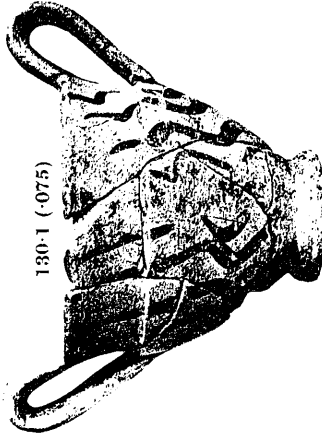
31-42 (.12)



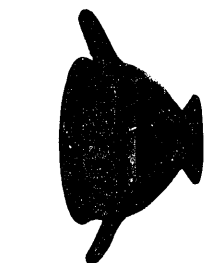
102-3 (.095)



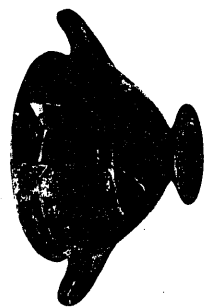
133-5
(.11)



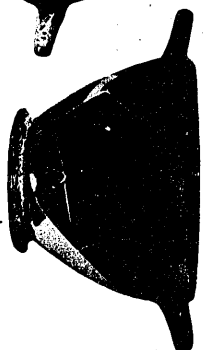
130-1 (.075)



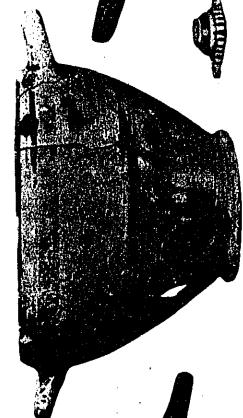
102-45 (.06)



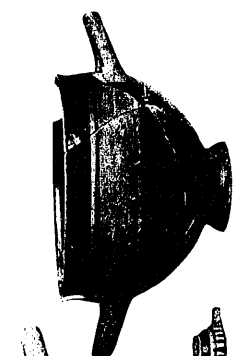
126-96 (.10)



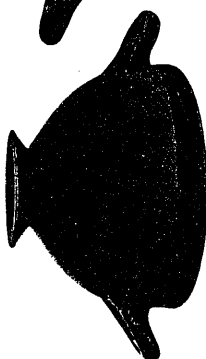
80-101 (.14)



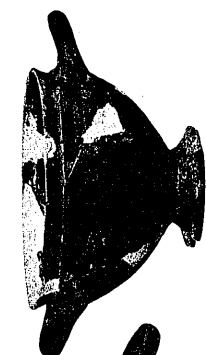
130-41, 28
(.15, .02)



130-42
(.115)



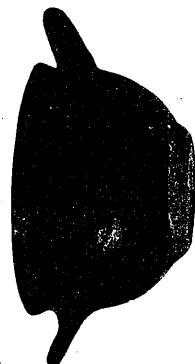
115-50 (.09)



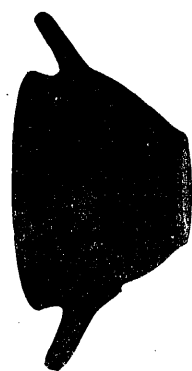
80-104 (.095)



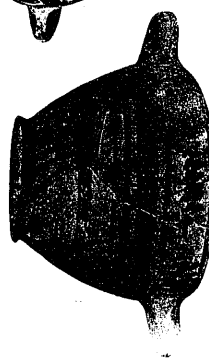
112-45
(.095)



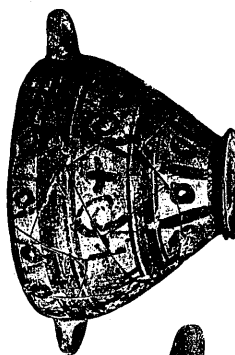
112-47 (.08)



130-47 (.07)



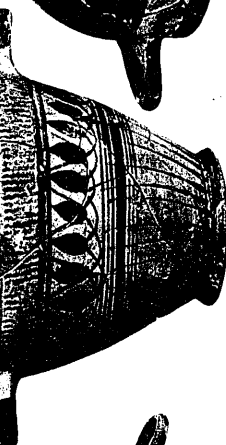
102-43 (.095)



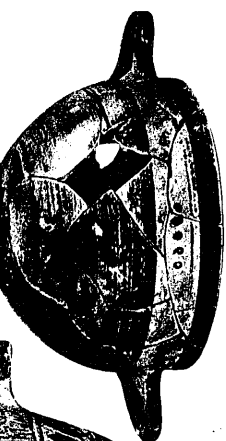
126-95 (.15)



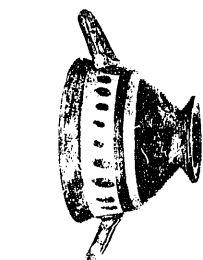
110-110 (.08)



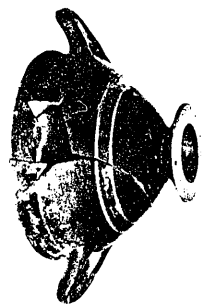
126-87 (.13)



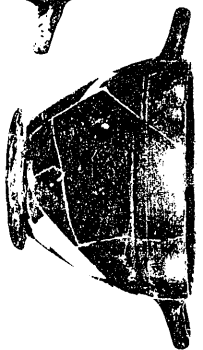
110-98 (.10)



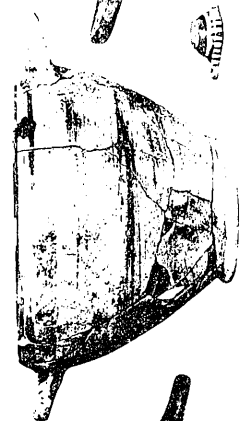
102-45 (-06)



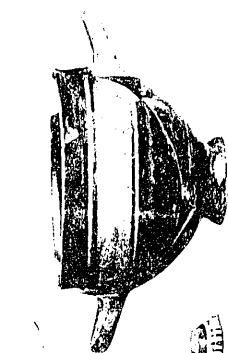
126-96 (-10)



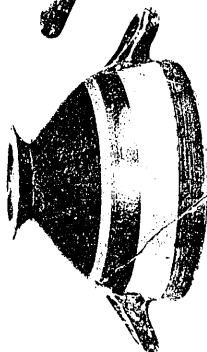
80-101 (-14)



130-41-28
(-15, -02)



130-42
(-115)



115-50 (-09)



80-104 (-095)



112-45
(-095)



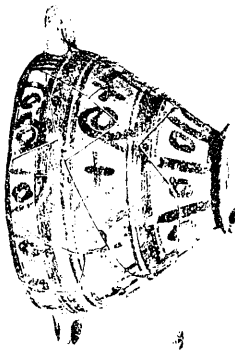
112-47 (-08)



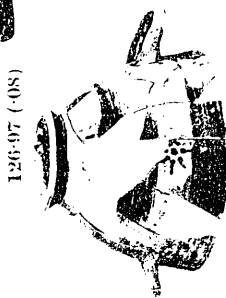
130-15 (-07)



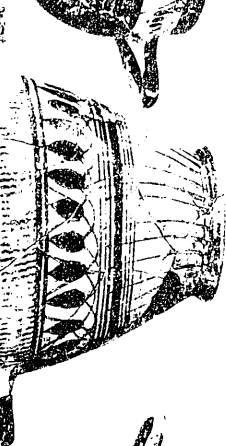
102-43 (-095)



126-95 (-15)



110-110 (-08)



126-87 (-13)



110-98 (-10)



121-20
(d. 14)



135-33
(.09)



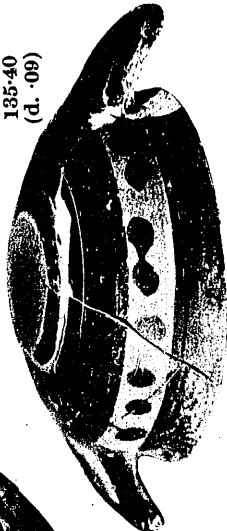
31-187
(.10)



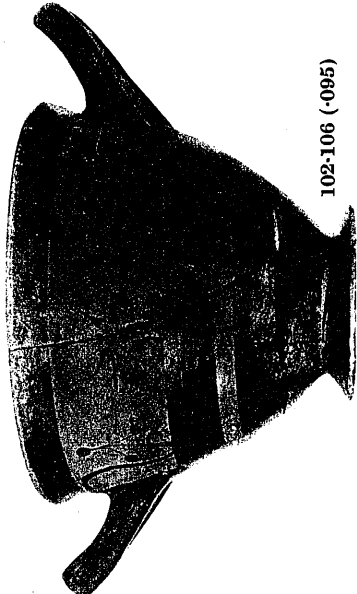
80-106 (.12)



127-44
(d. 15)

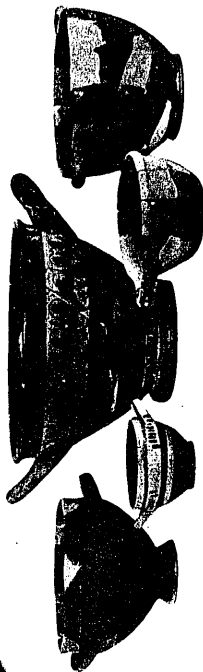


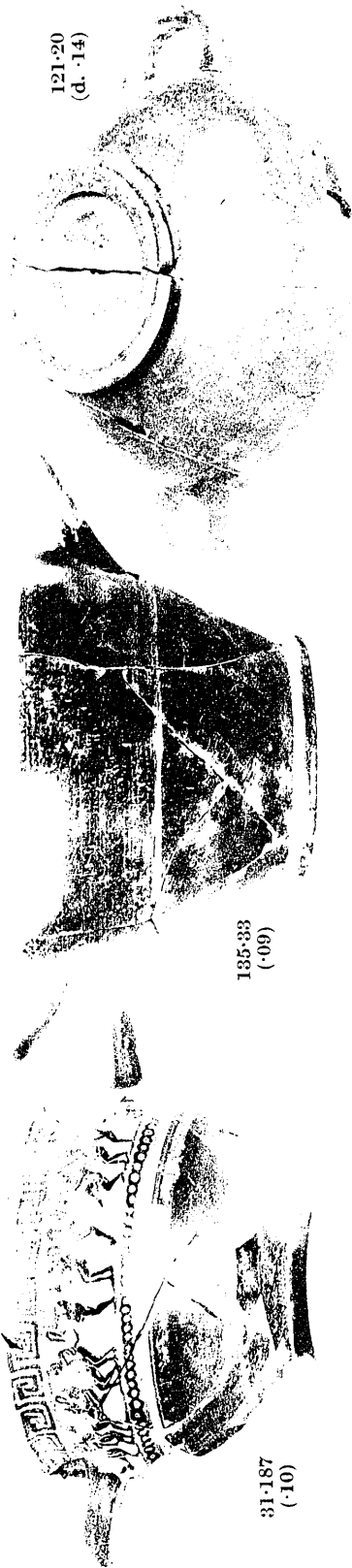
135-40
(d. 09)



102-106 (.095)

85-28 (.09), 26, 45, 2, 27





121-20
(d. .14)



31-187
(.10)



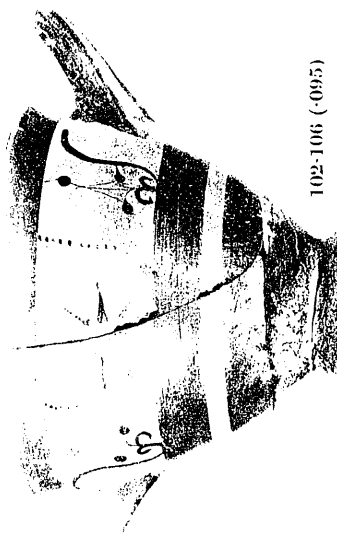
135-33
(.09)



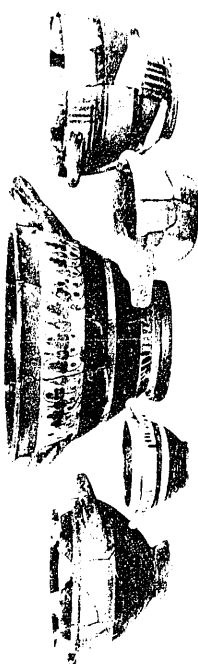
135-40
(d. .09)



127-44
(d. .15)



102-106 (-.095)



85-28 (.09), 26, 45, 2, 27

80-106 (.12)

1870

1870

1870

1870

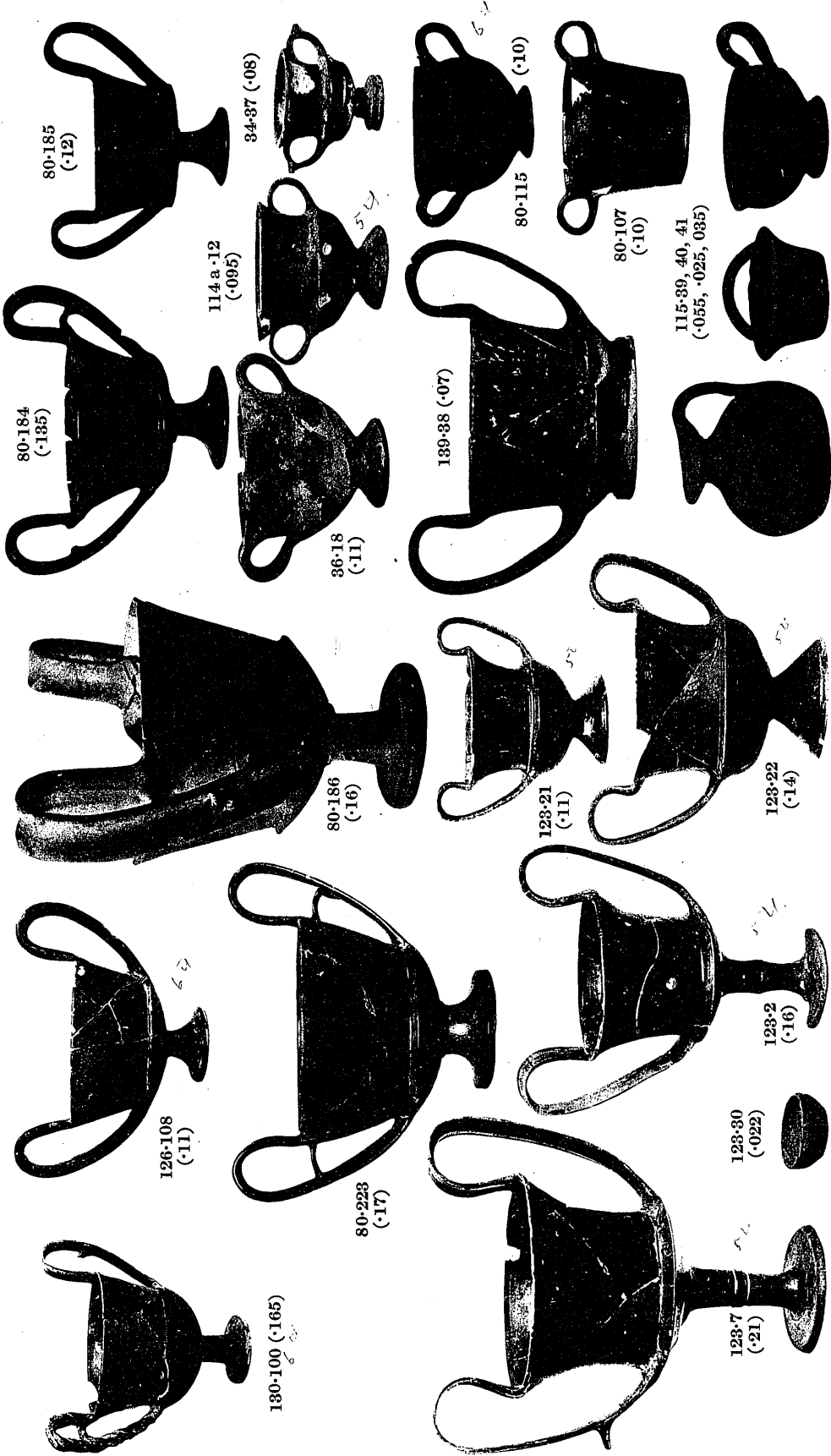
1870

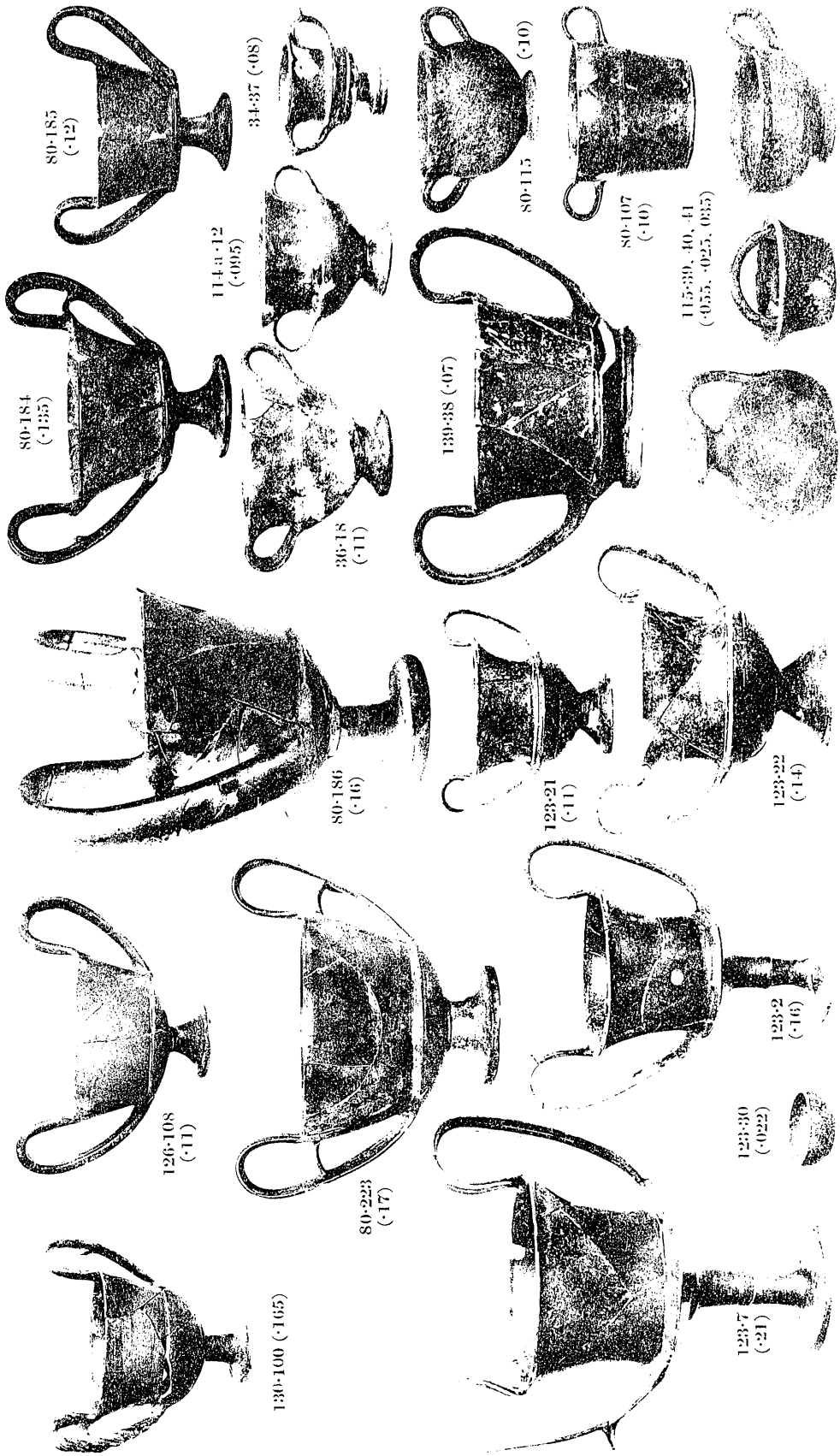
1870

1870

1870

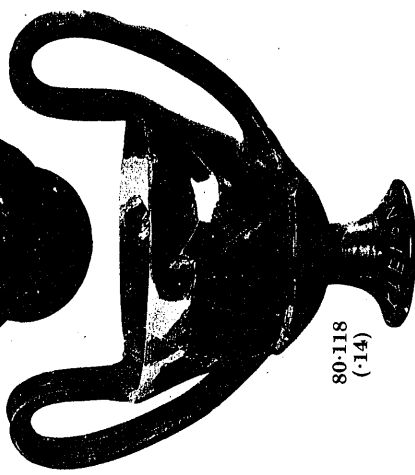
1870



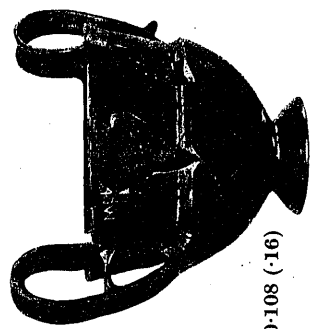




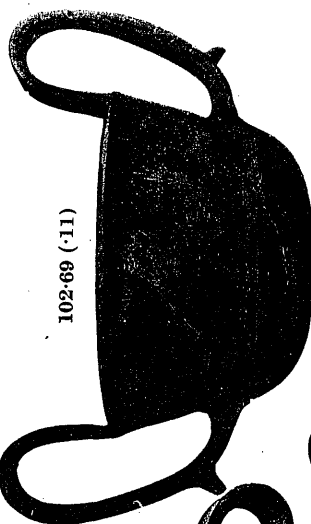
80-119
(.14)



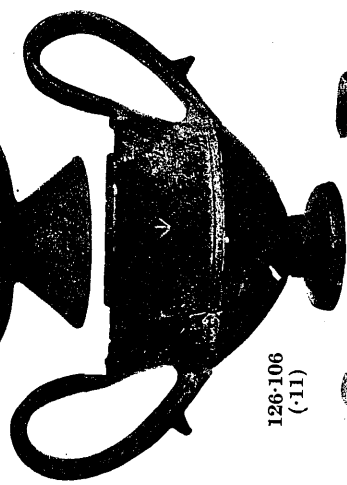
80-118
(.14)



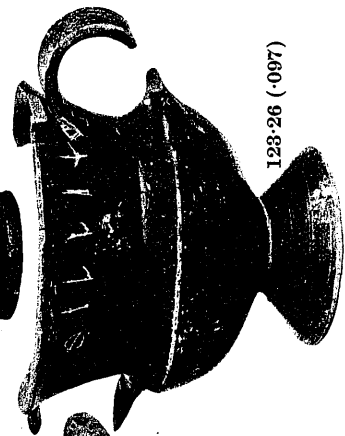
80-108 (.16)



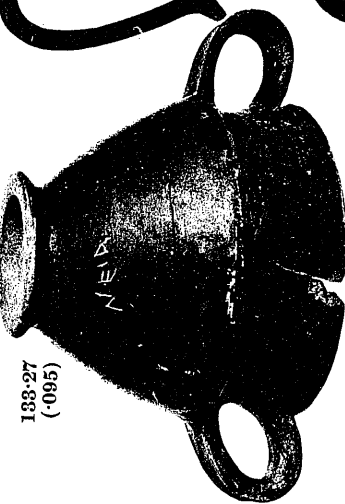
102-69 (.11)



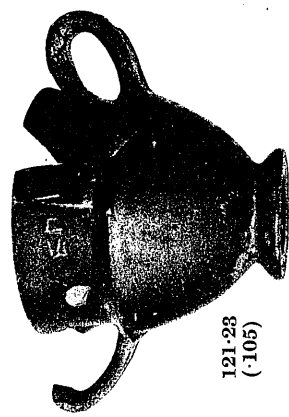
126-106
(.11)



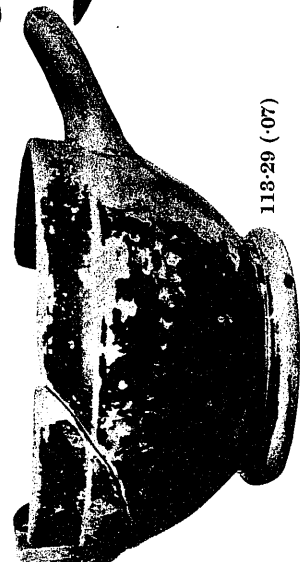
123-26 (.097)



133-27
(.095)



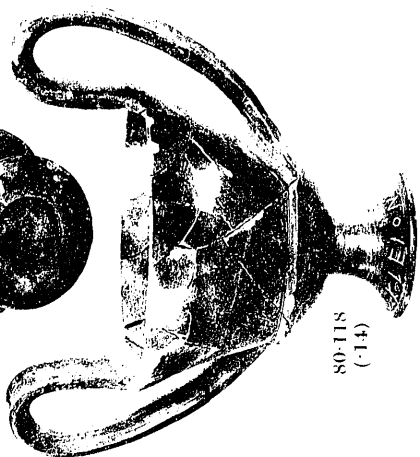
121-23
(.105)



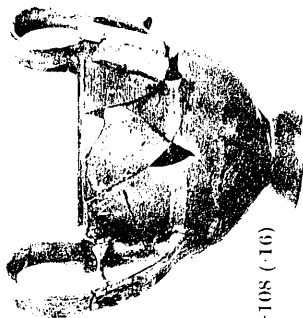
113-29 (.07)



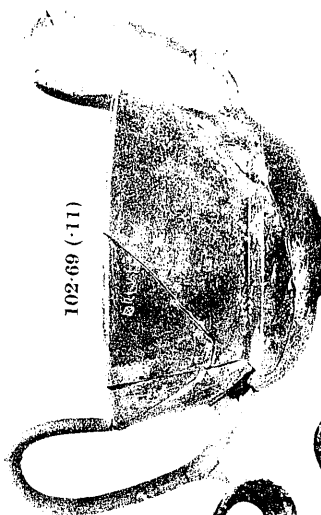
80-119
(·14)



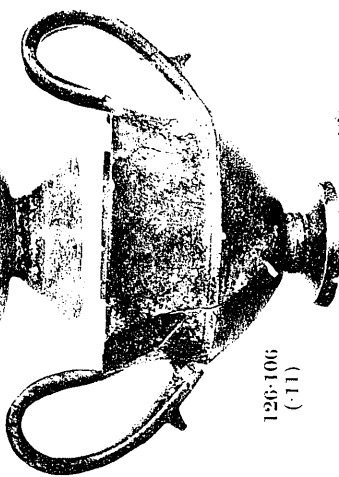
80-118
(·14)



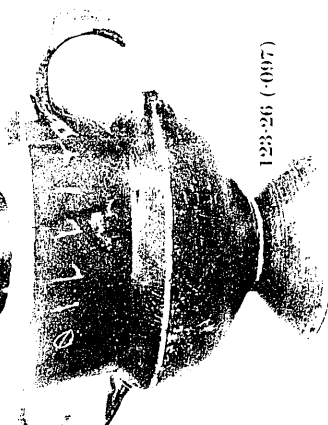
80-108 (·16)



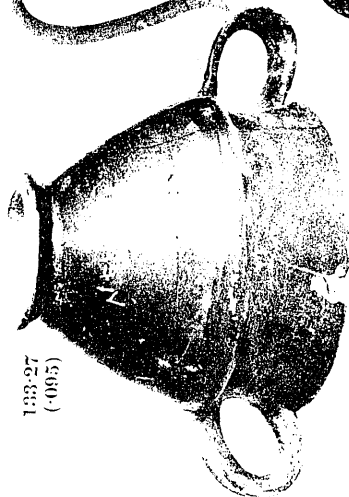
102-69 (·11)



126-106
(·11)



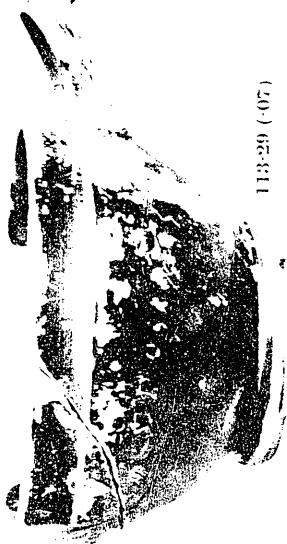
123-26 (·097)



133-27
(·095)



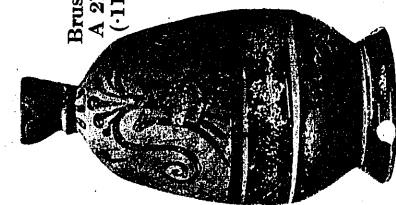
121-23
(·105)



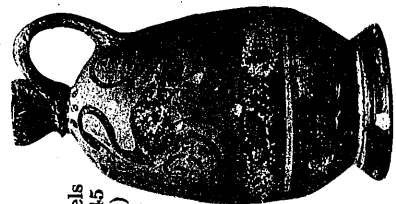
113-29 (·07)



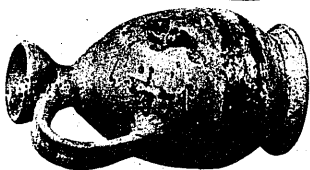




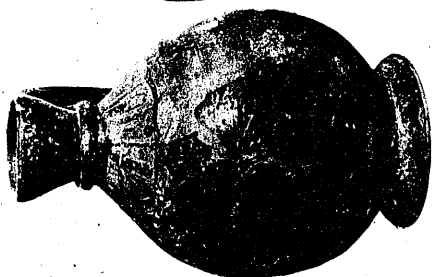
Brussels
A 2145
(.115)



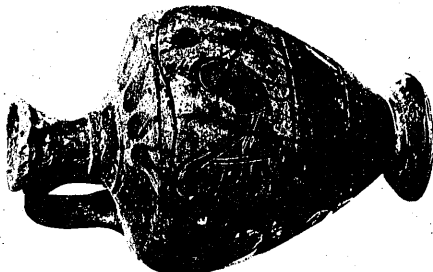
50-275 (.11)



126-122 (.08)



49-256 (.145)



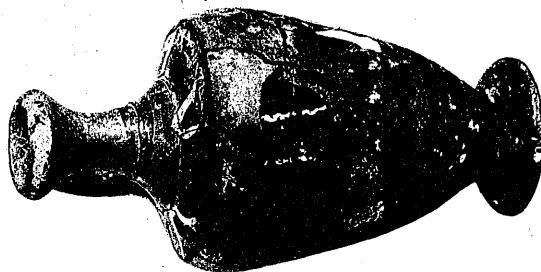
49-257 (.155)



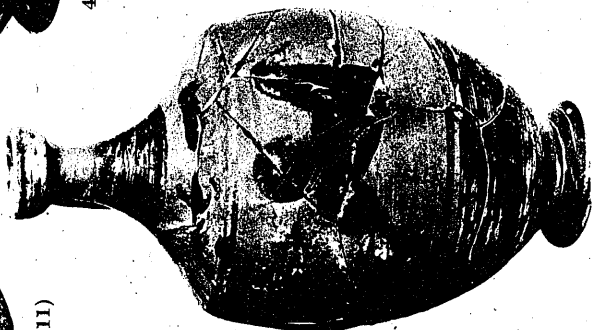
49-255 (.16)
L



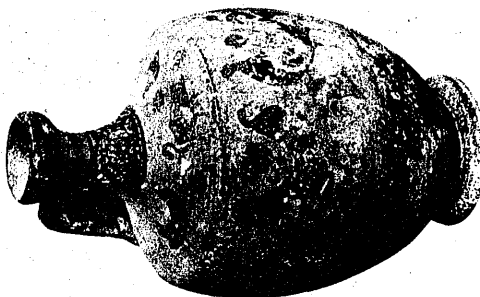
49-254 (.155)
A



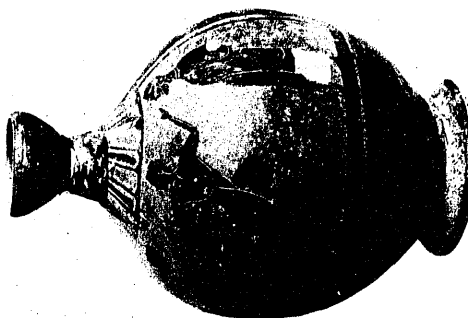
51-229 (.14)
C



110-109 (.17)



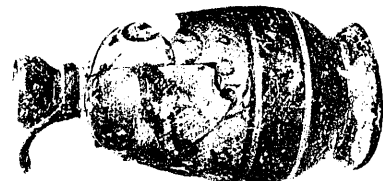
50-271 (.18)
B



49-253 (.16)
A₂



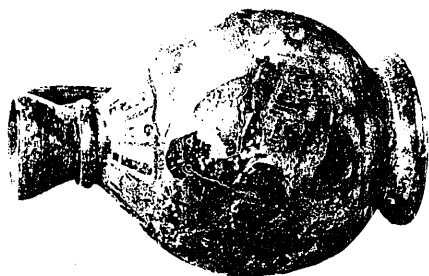
Brussels
A 2145
(.115)



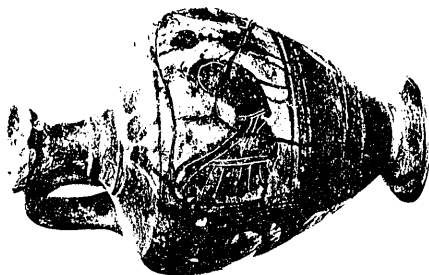
50-275 (.11)



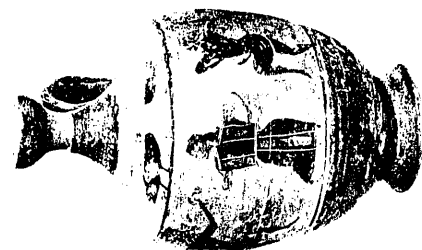
126-122 (.09)



49-256 (.145)



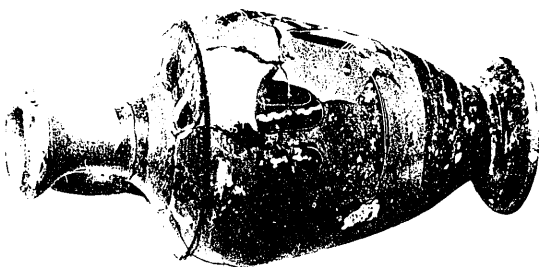
49-257 (.155)



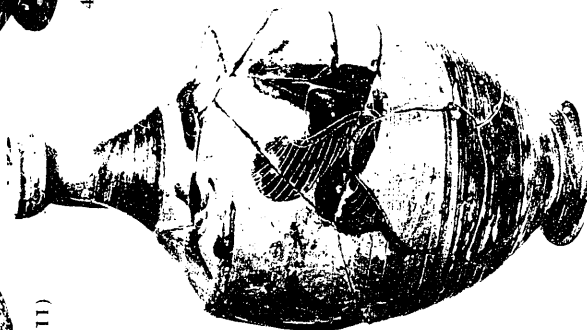
49-255 (.16)



49-254 (.155)



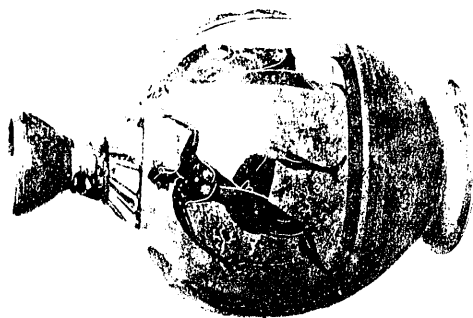
51-220 (.14)



110-109 (.17)

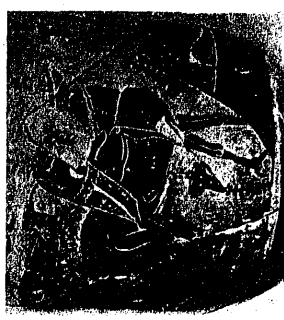


50-271 (.18)



49-253 (.16)

26-85



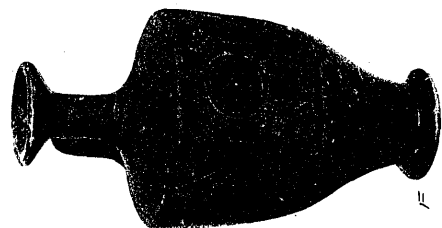
26-85



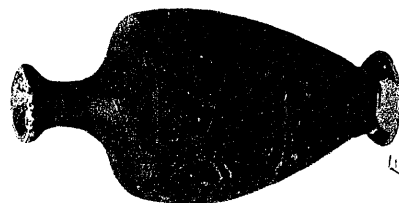
130-109 (.205)



31-158 (.19)



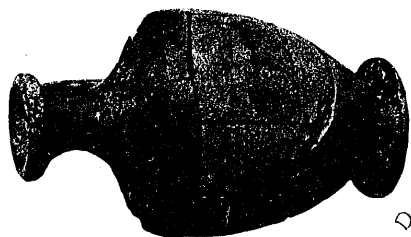
102-85 (.17)



127-59 (.125)



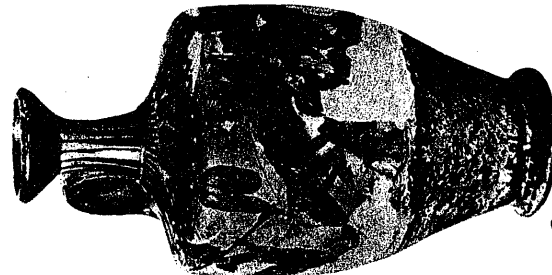
130-108 (.13)



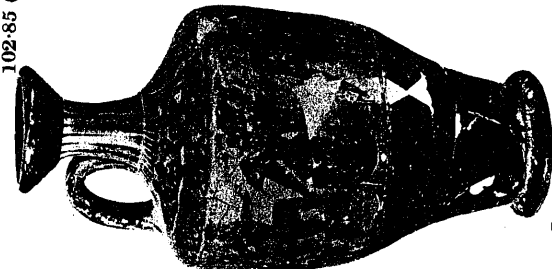
130-107 (.13)



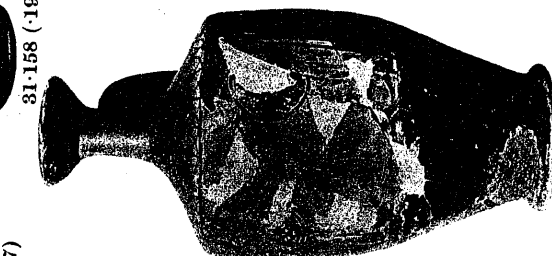
80-232 (.35)



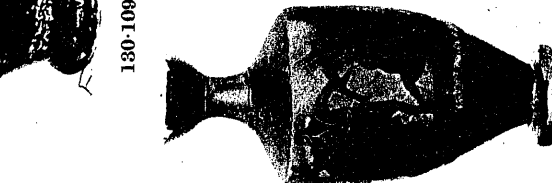
80-233 (.31)



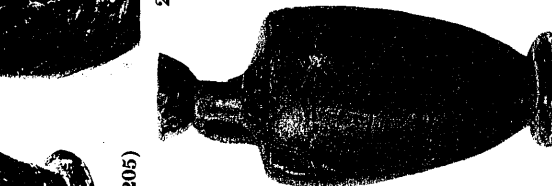
80-234 (.33)



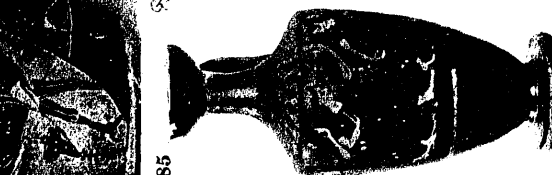
80-235 (.27)



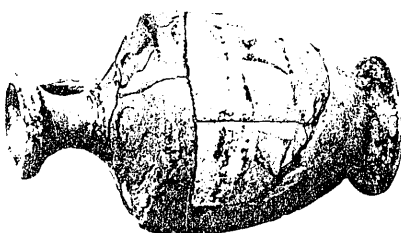
80-236 (.17)



80-257 (.17)



80-241 (.165)



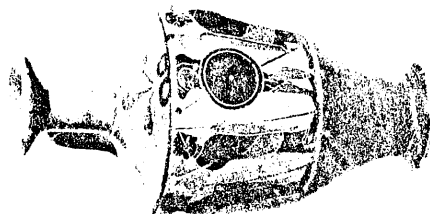
130-107 (-13)



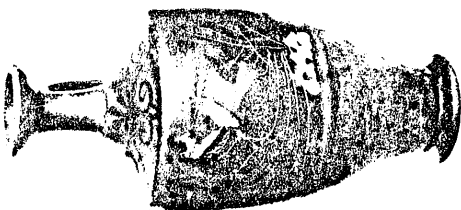
130-108 (-13)



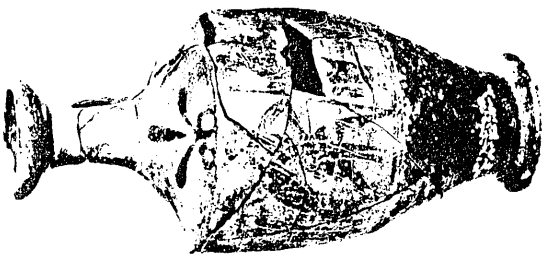
127-59 (-125)



102-85 (-17)



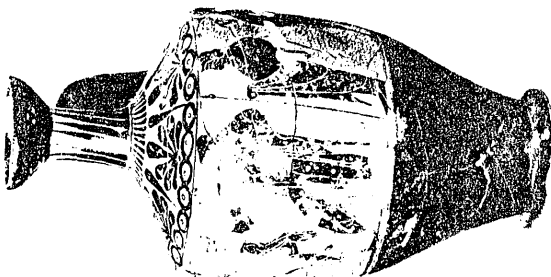
31-158 (-19)



130-109 (-205)



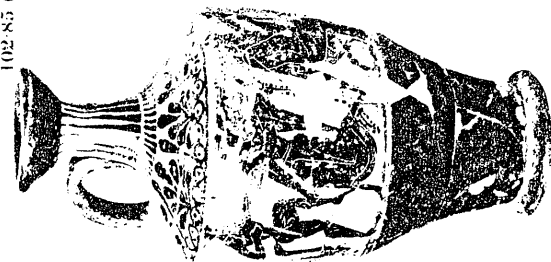
216-25



80-232 (-35)



80-233 (-31)



80-234 (-33)



80-235 (-27)



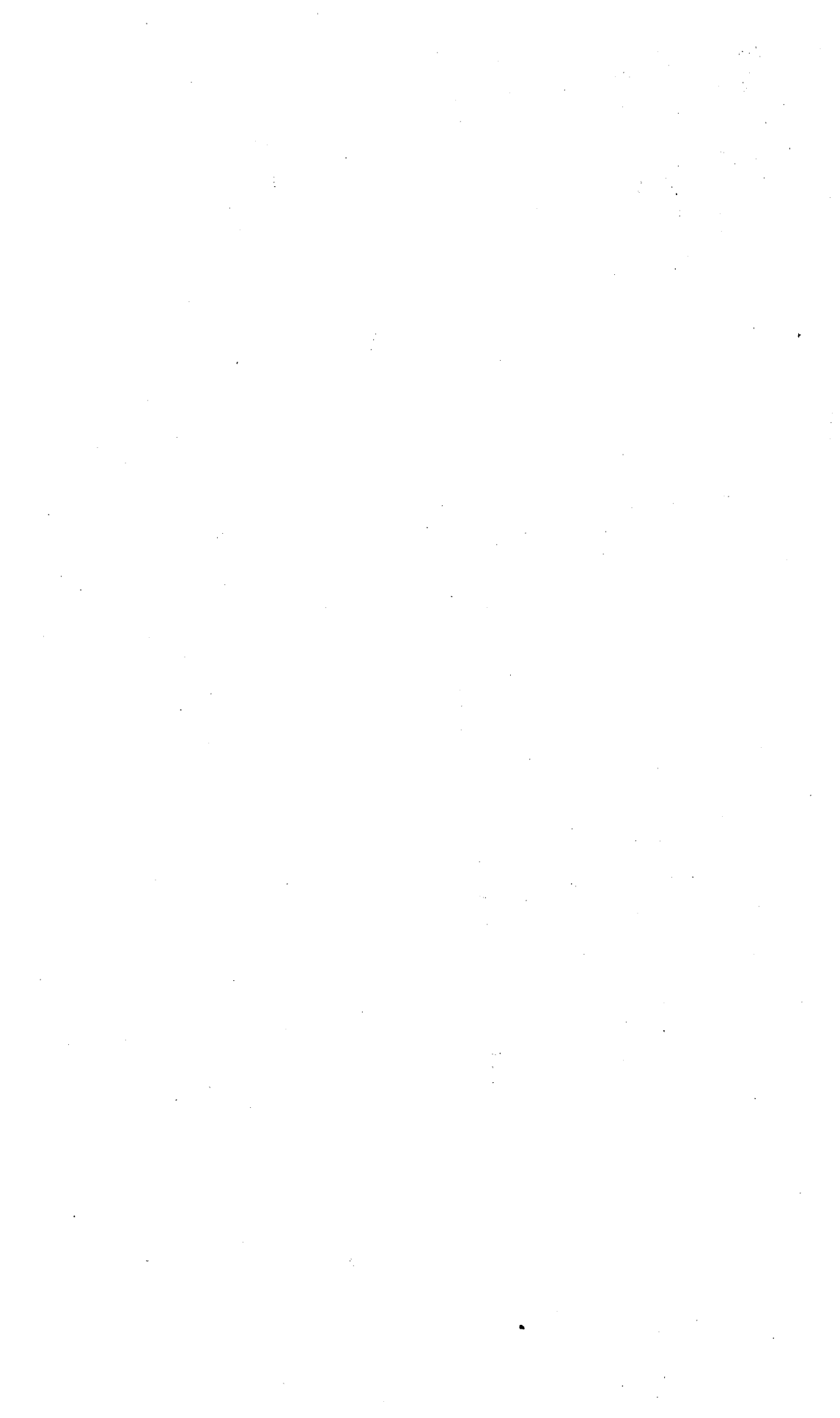
80-236 (-17)



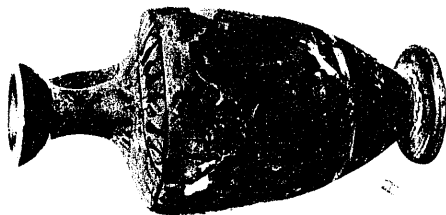
80-257 (-17)



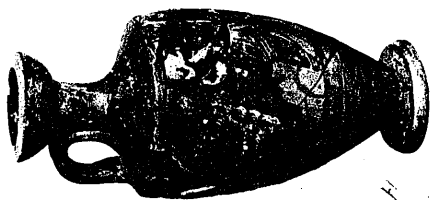
80-241 (-165)



31-165 (.18)



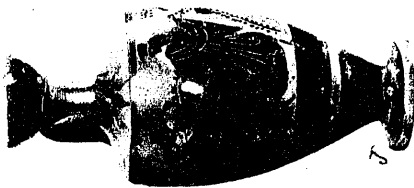
130-110 (.19)



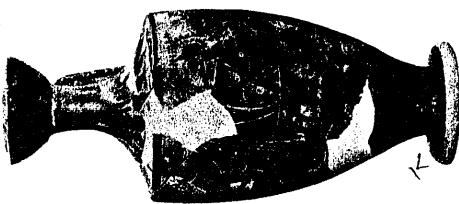
130-111 (.19)



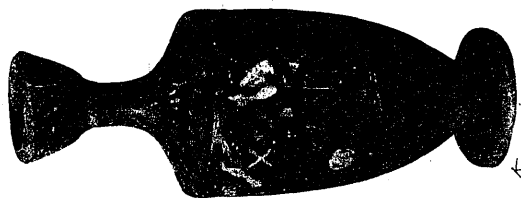
80-242 (.165)



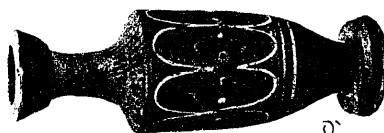
80-249 (.17)



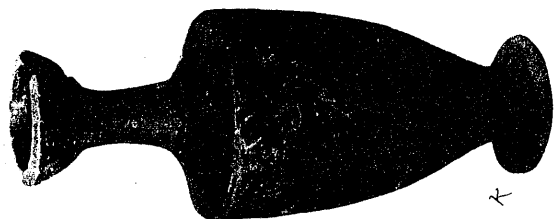
135-75 (.14)



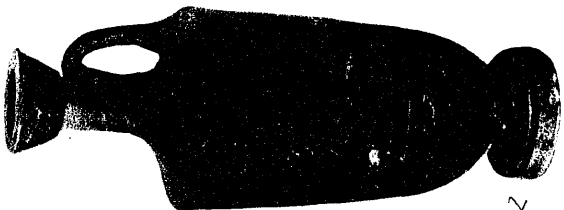
18-59 (.185)



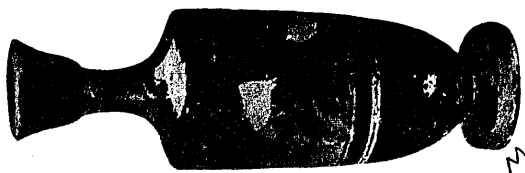
131-12 (.13)



133-57 (.14)

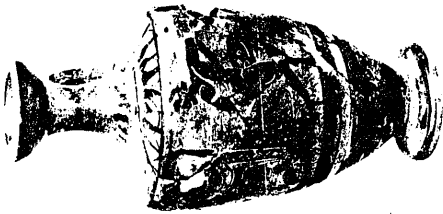


113-56 (.15)

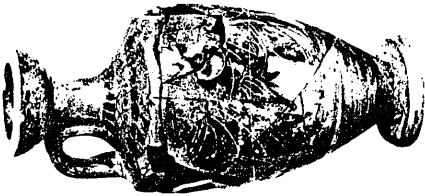


46-68 (.26)

31-165 (.18)



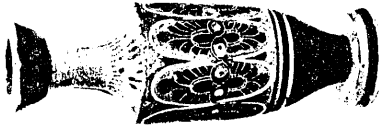
130-110 (.19)



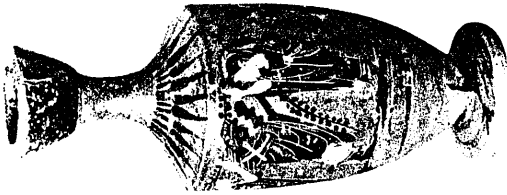
180-111 (.19)



131-12 (.18)



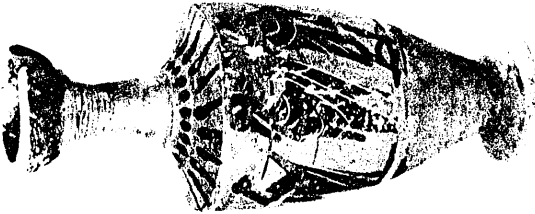
18-59 (.185)



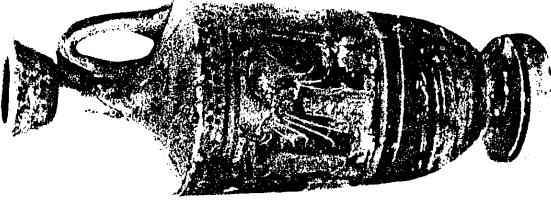
135-75 (.14)



133-57 (.14)



113-56 (.15)



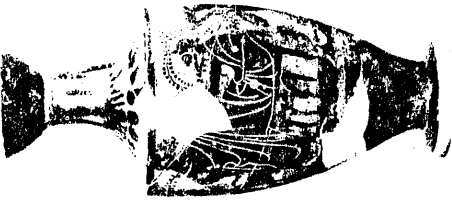
80-242 (.165)

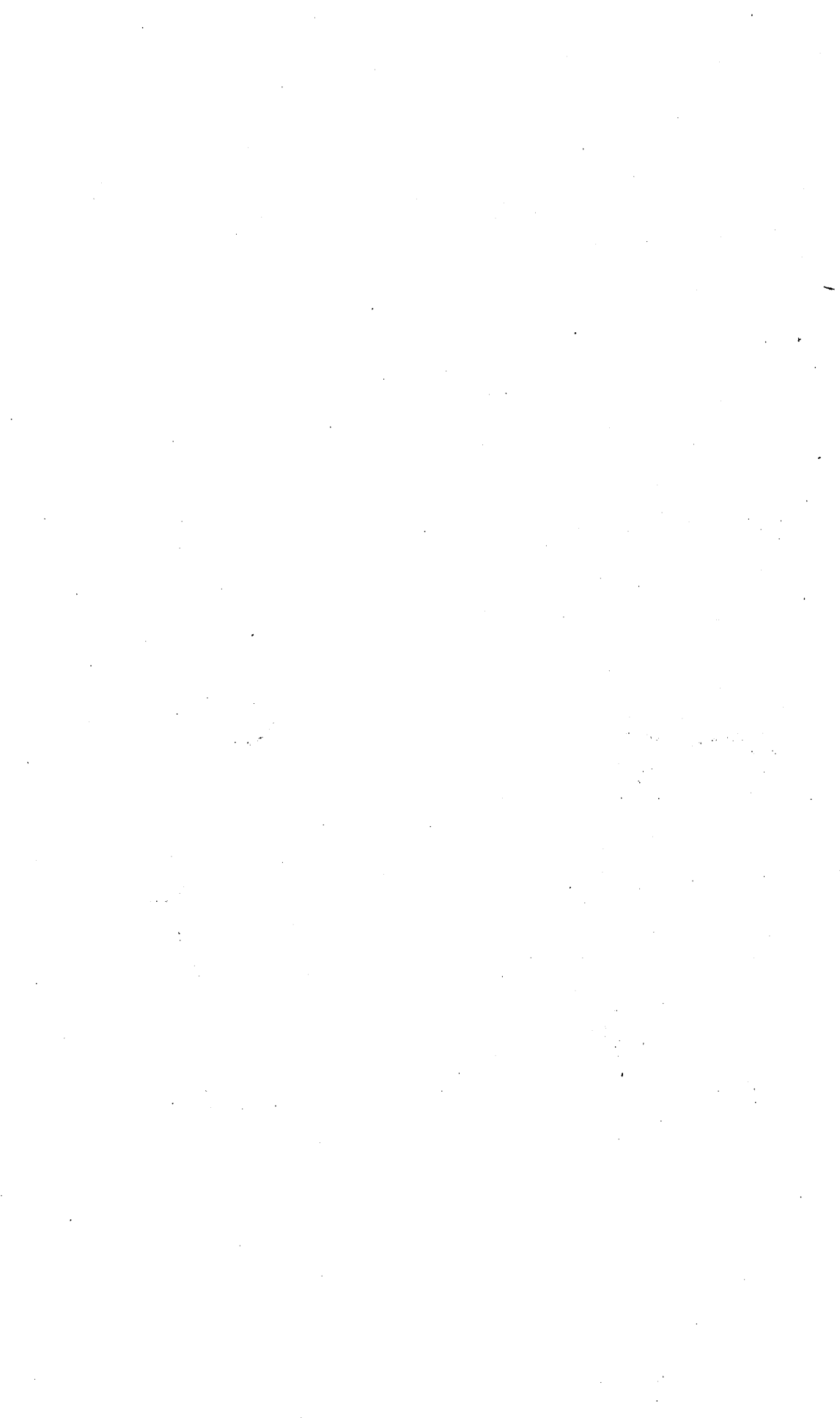


46-68 (.26)

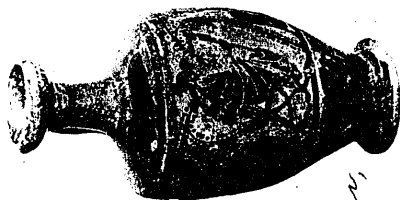


80-249 (.17)



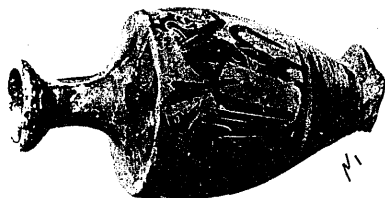


130-113 (.12)



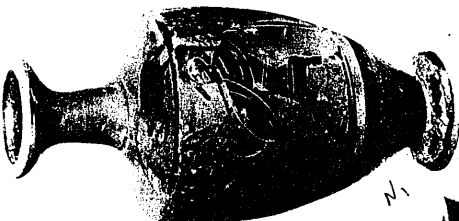
N₁

130-114 (.12)



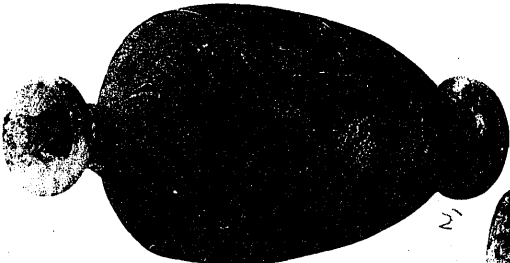
N₁

130-116 (.145)



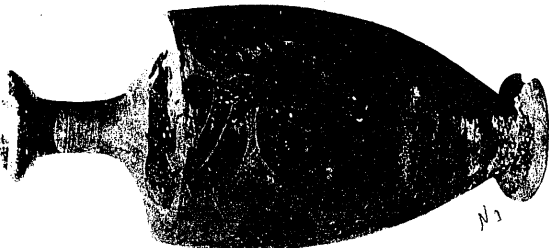
N₁

80-251 (.165)



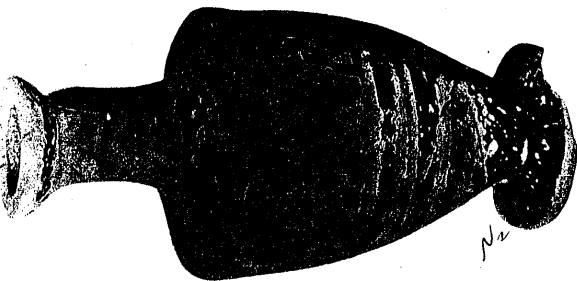
N₁

12-35 (.17)

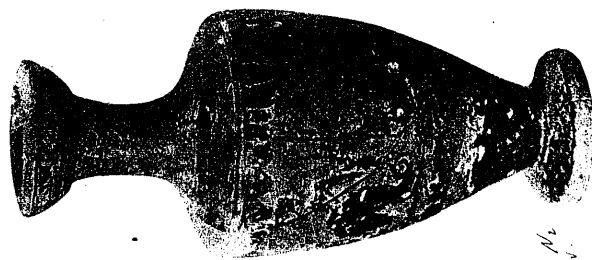


N₁

112-66 (.11)

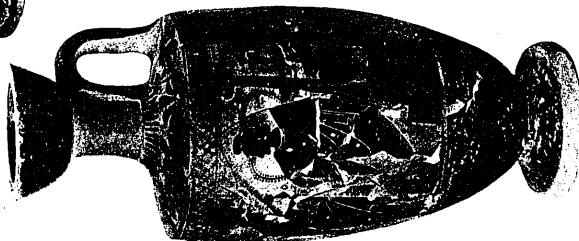


N₂



N₂

46-69 (.15)

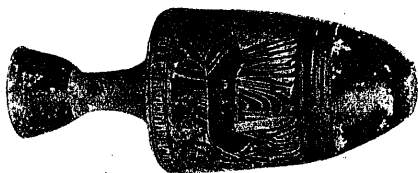


26-84 (.28)

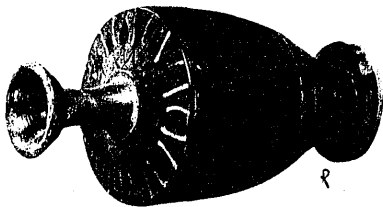


N₄

18-62 (.28)

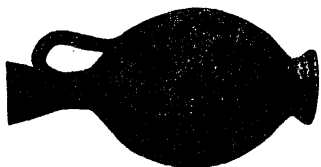


18-52 (.16)



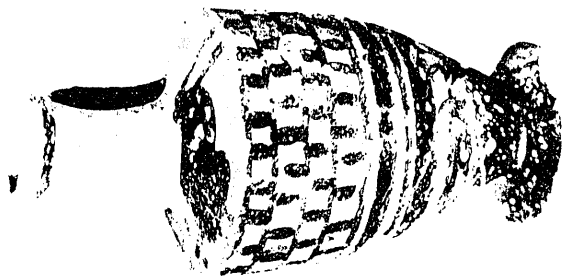
N₂

80-256 (.11)



139-1 (.12)

112.66 (-11)



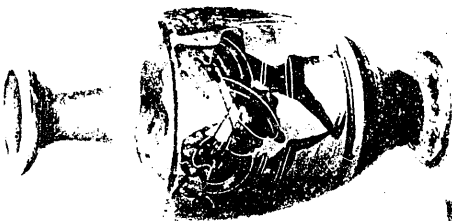
12.35 (-17)



80.251 (-165)



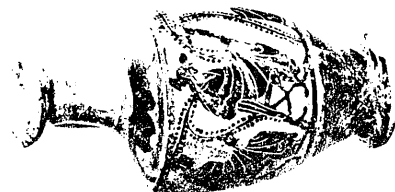
130.116 (-145)



130.114 (-12)



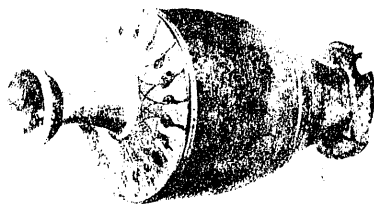
130.113 (-12)



139.1 (-12)



80.256 (-11)



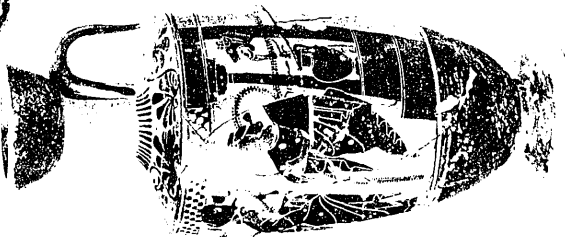
18.52 (-16)



18.62 (-23)

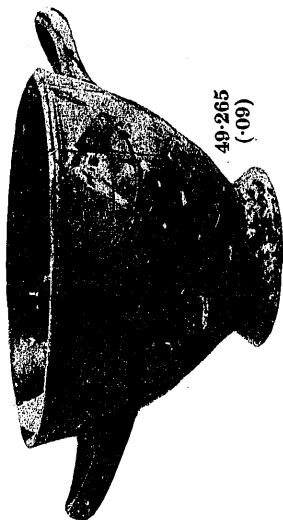


26.84 (-28)

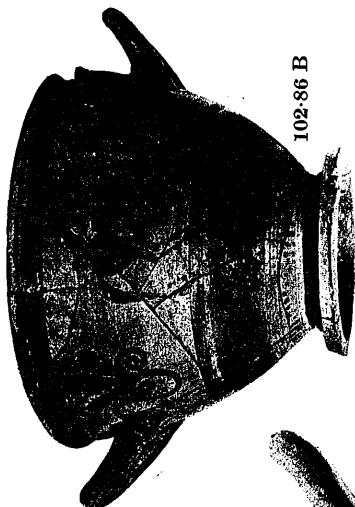


16.69 (-15)

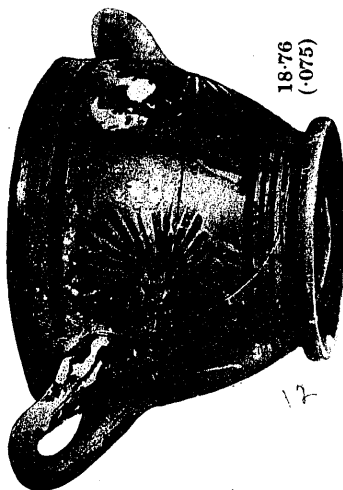




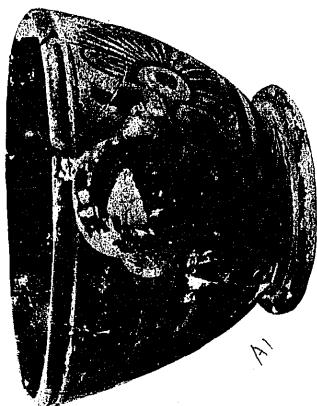
49-265
(.09)



102-86 B

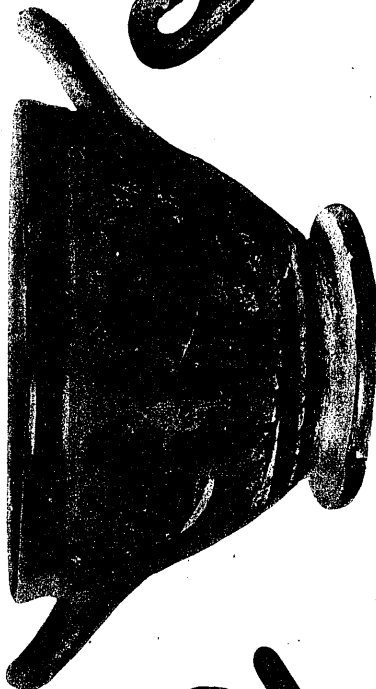


18-76
(.075)



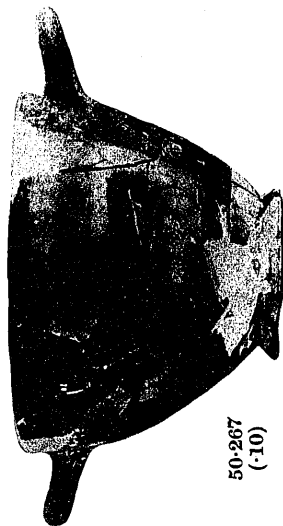
51-236 (.125)

A1

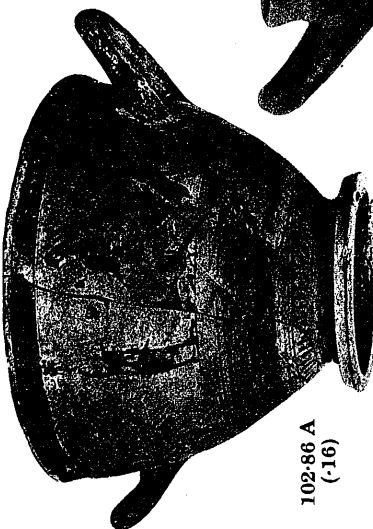


31-182 (.11)

A2



50-267
(.10)

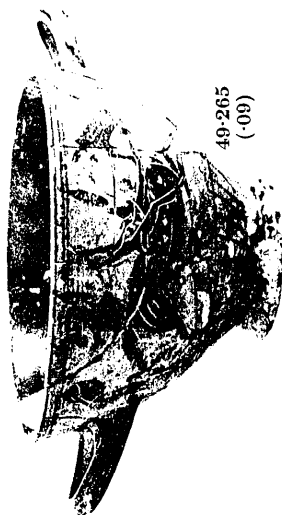


102-86 A
(.16)

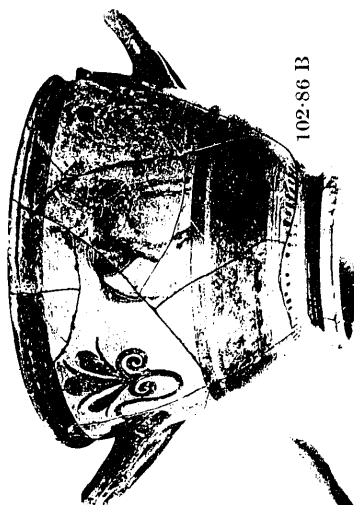


31-176
(.14)

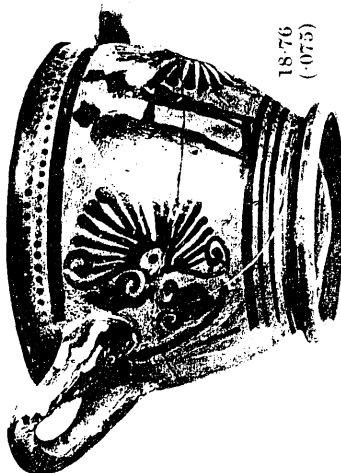
A1



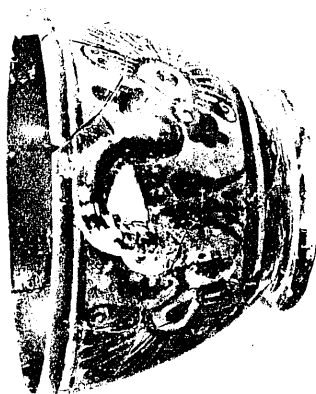
49-265
(.09)



102-86 B



18-76
(.075)



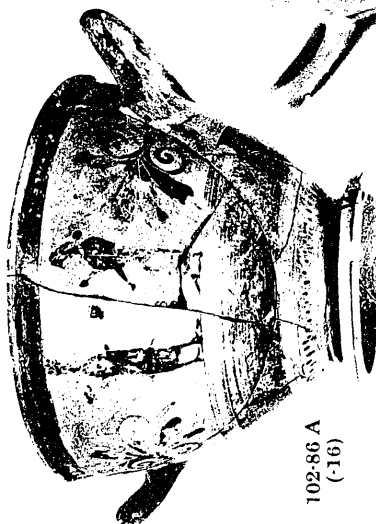
51-236 (.125)



31-182 (.11)



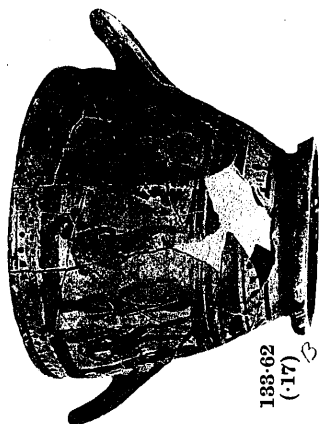
50-267
(.10)



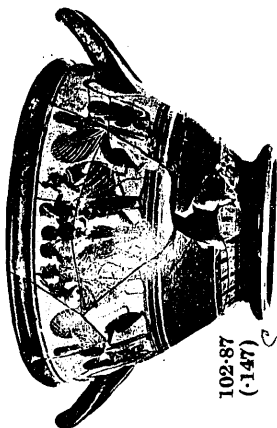
102-86 A
(.16)



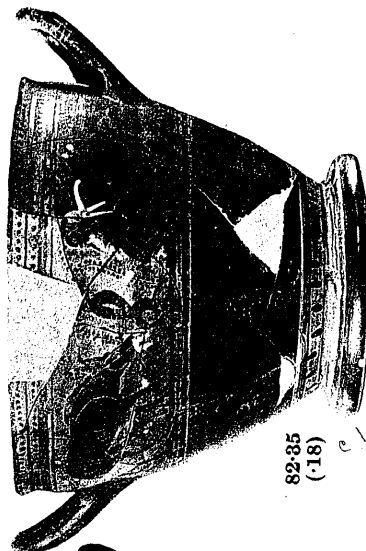
31-176
(.14)



133-62
(.17)



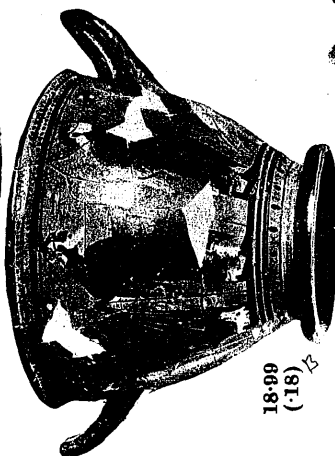
102-87
(.147)



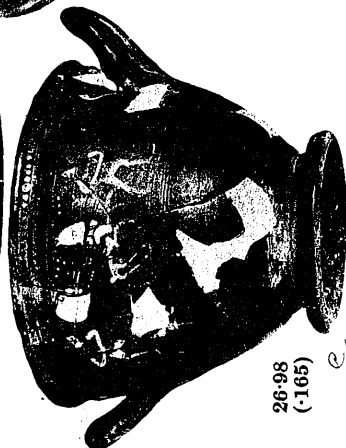
82-35
(.18)



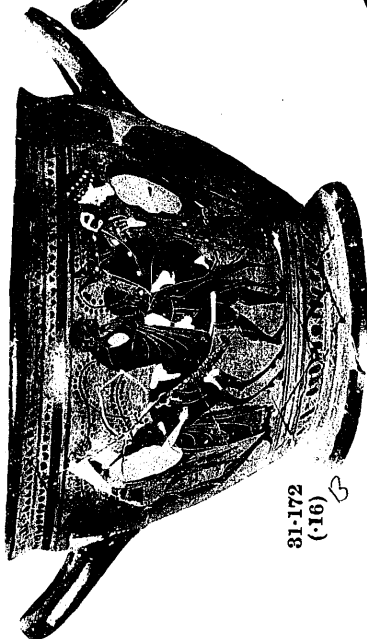
18-95
(.165)



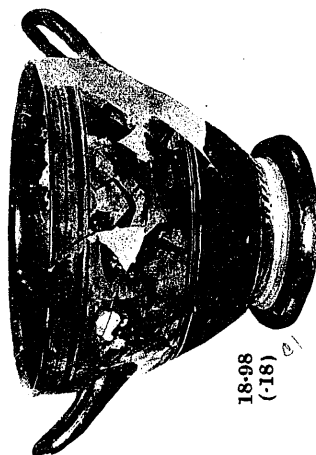
18-99
(.18)



26-98
(.165)



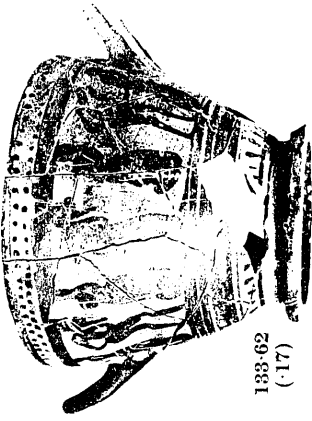
31-172
(.16)



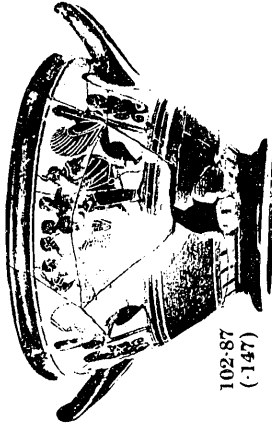
18-98
(.18)



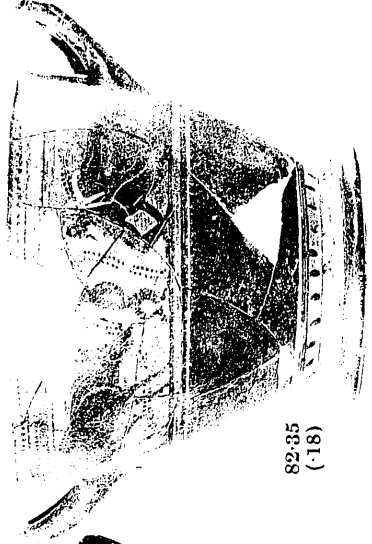
18-100
(.16)



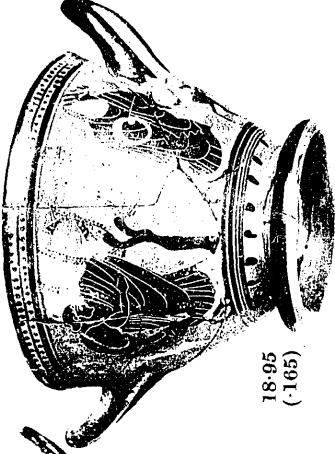
133-62
(.17)



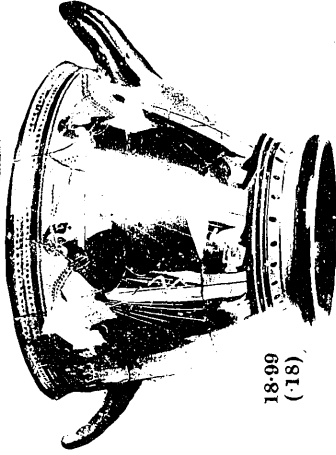
102-87
(.147)



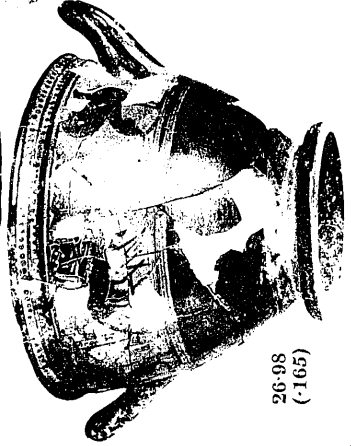
82-35
(.18)



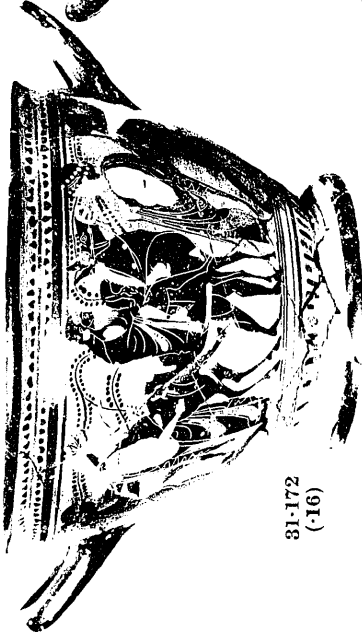
18-95
(.165)



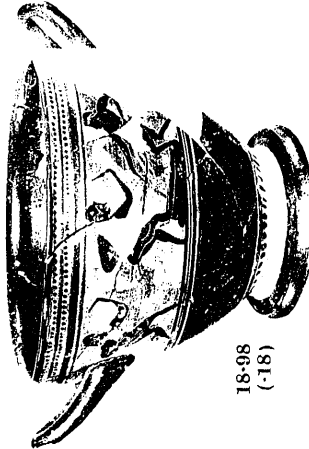
18-99
(.18)



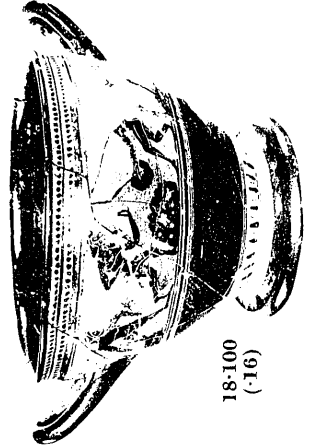
26-98
(.165)



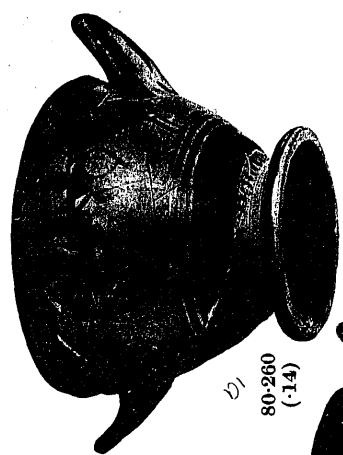
31-172
(.16)



18-98
(.18)



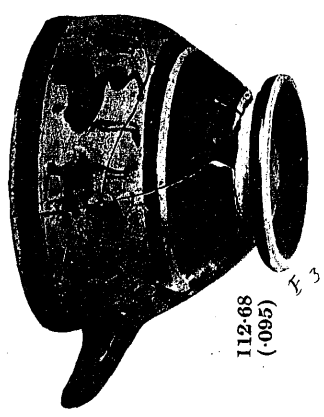
18-100
(.16)



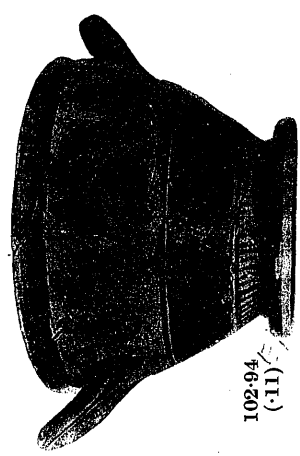
80-260
(.14)



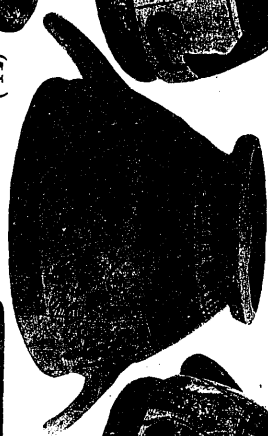
102-88
(.09)



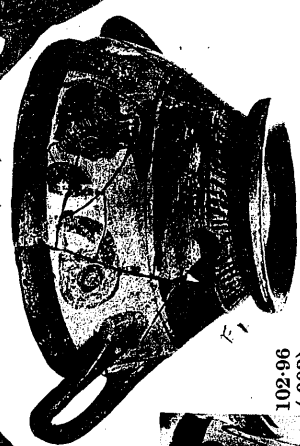
112-68
(.095)



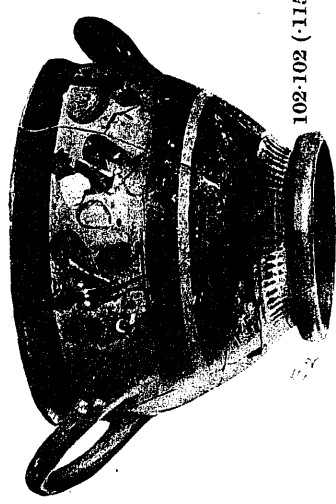
102-94
(.11)



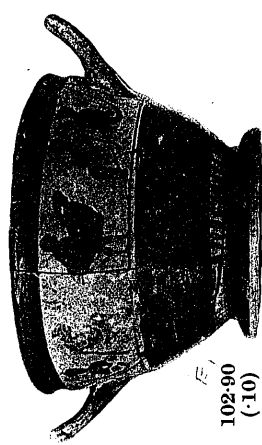
102-100 (.095)



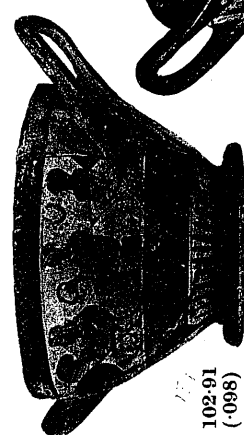
102-89 (.087)



102-102 (.115)



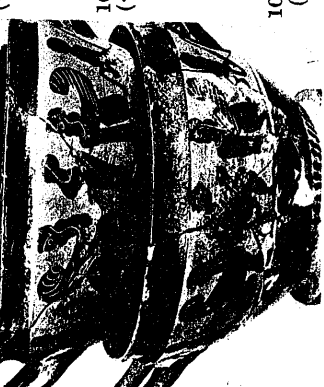
102-90
(.10)



102-91
(.098)

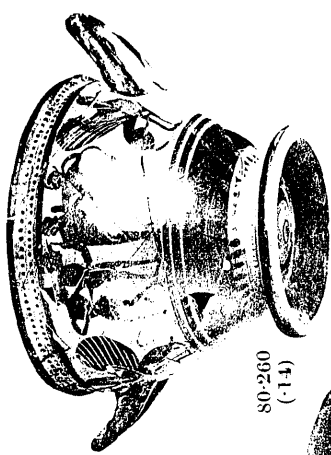


102-96
(.093)



102-98
(.095)

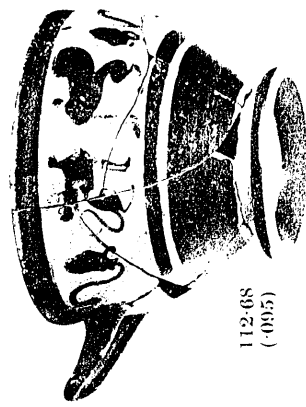
102-97
(.09)



80-260
(.14)



102-88
(.09)



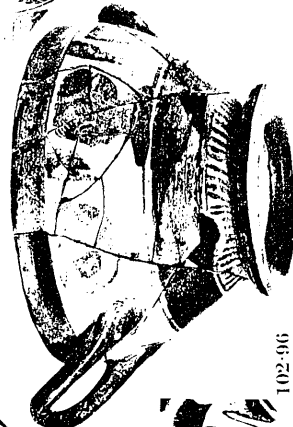
112-68
(.095)



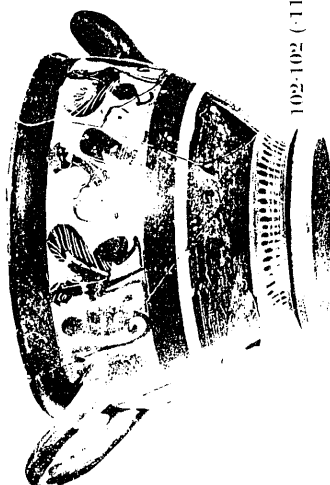
102-94
(.11)



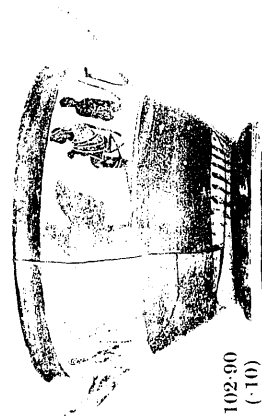
102-100 (.095)



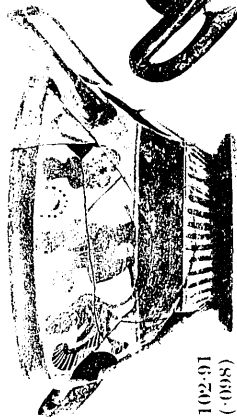
102-89 (.087)



102-102 (.115)



102-90
(.10)



102-91
(.098)

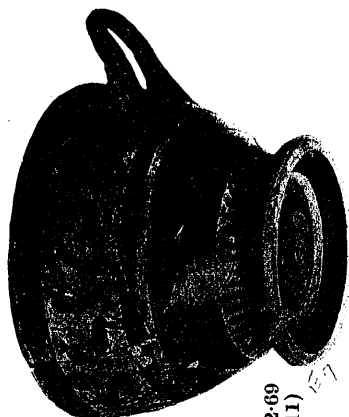


102-96
(.093)

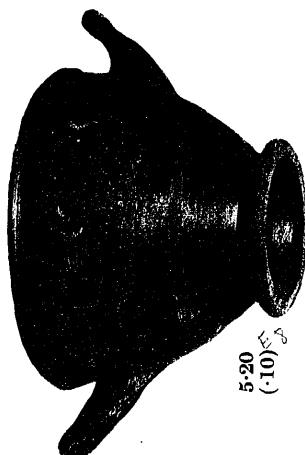


102-98
(.095)

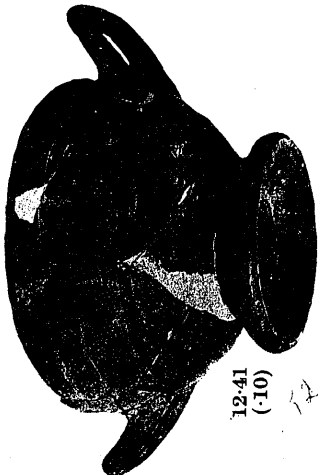
102-97
(.09)



112-69
(.11)



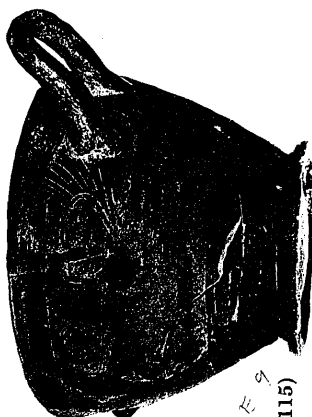
5-20
(.10)



12-41
(.10)



102-105 (.12)



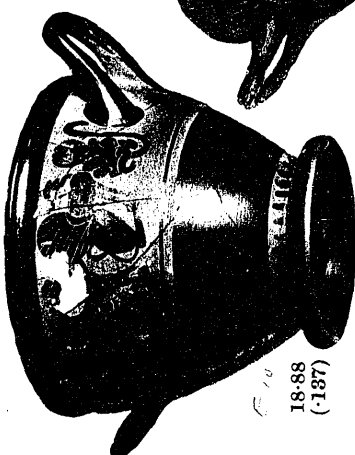
112-70 (.115)



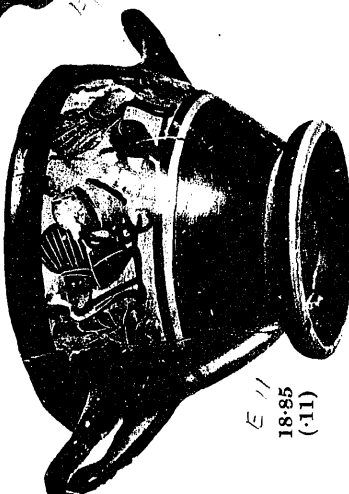
130-117 (.11)



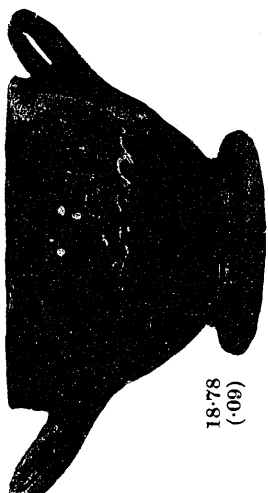
31-177 (.09)



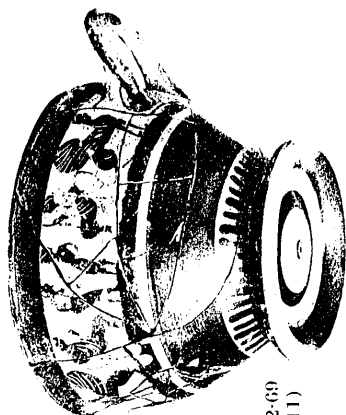
18-88
(.137)



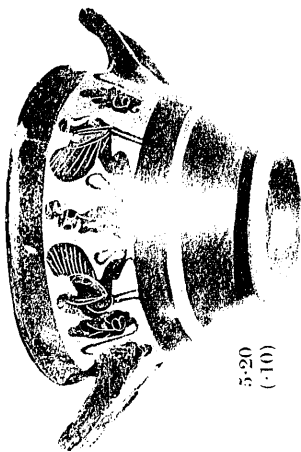
18-85
(.11)



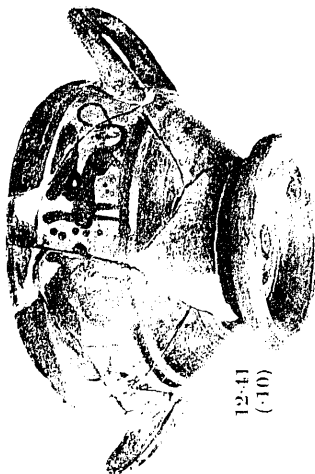
18-78
(.09)



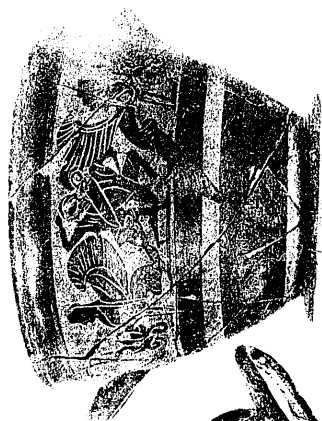
112.69
(.11)



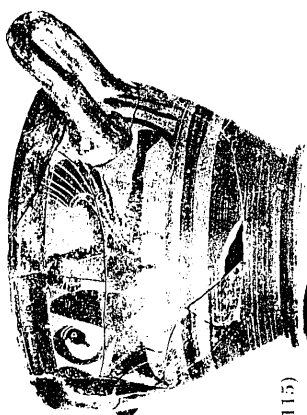
5.20
(.10)



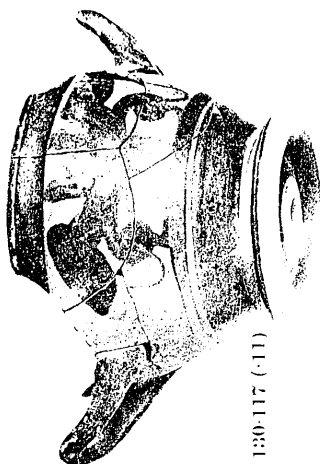
12.41
(.10)



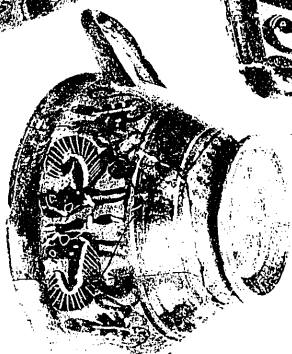
102.105 (.12)



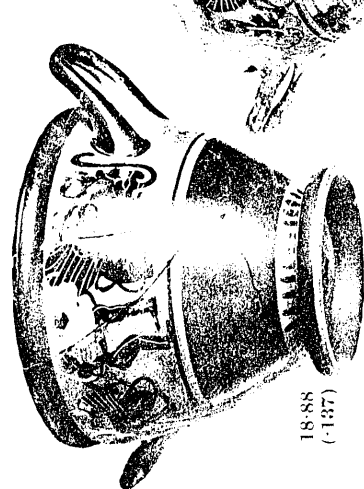
112.70 (.115)



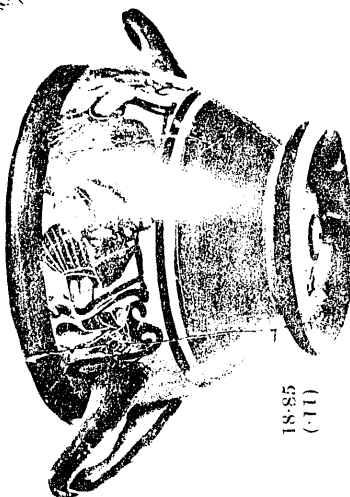
130.117 (.11)



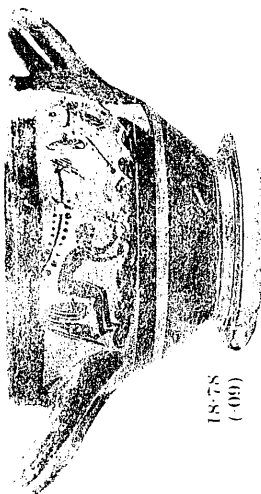
31.177 (.09)



18.88
(.137)



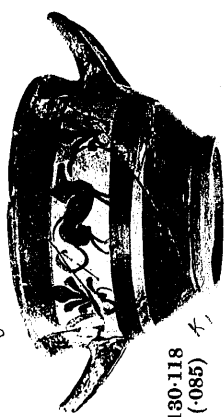
18.85
(.11)



18.78
(.09)



12-39
(.08) K₂



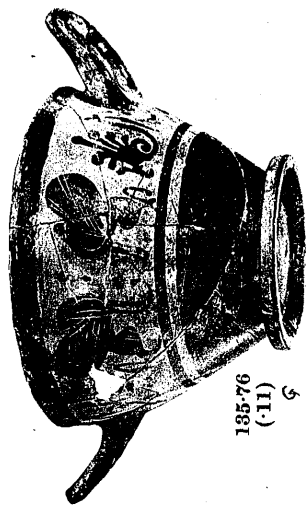
130-118
(.085) K₁



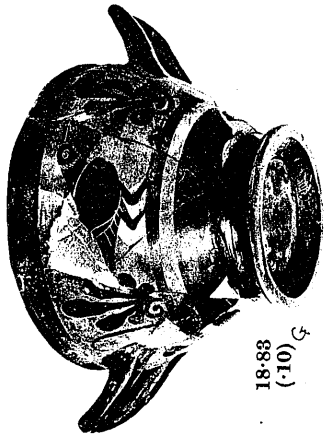
18-82
(.095) K₂



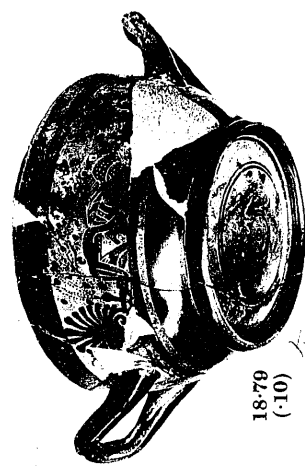
80-263
(.08) K₁



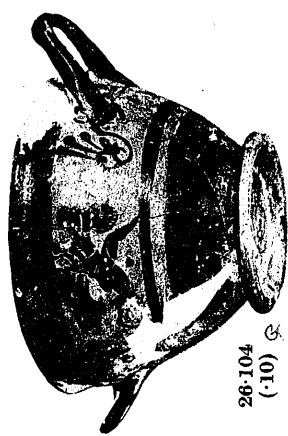
185-76
(.11) ♀



18-83
(.10) ♀



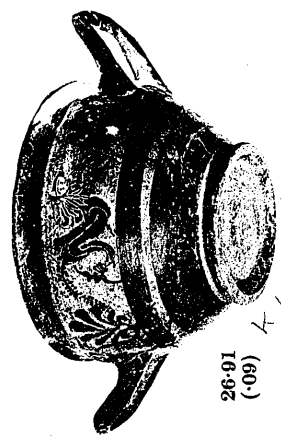
18-79
(.10) K₂



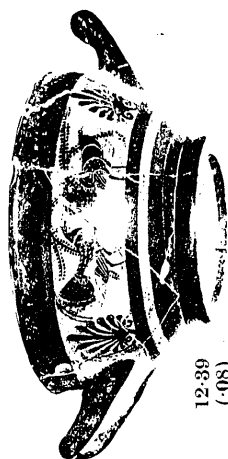
26-104
(.10) ♀



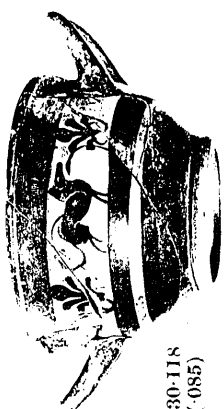
18-94
(.16) ♀



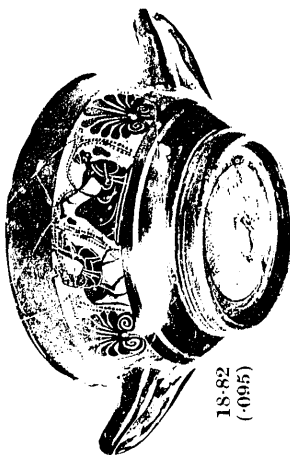
26-91
(.09) K₁



12-39
(.08)



130-118
(.085)



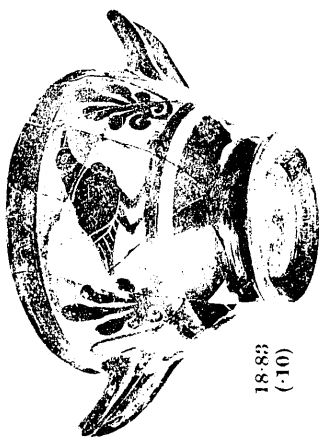
18-82
(.095)



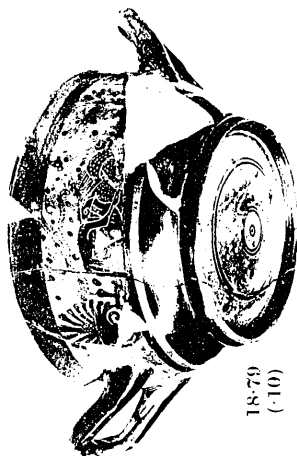
80-263
(.08)



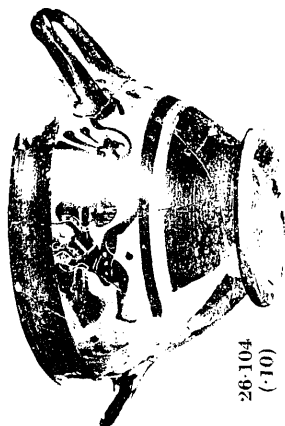
135-76
(.11)



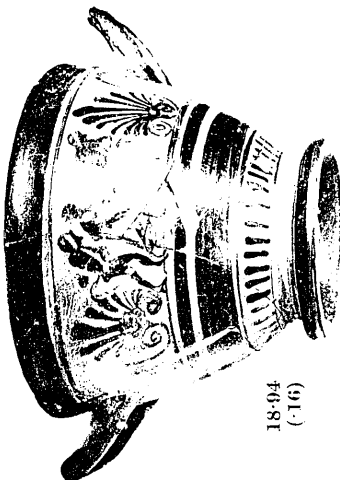
18-83
(.10)



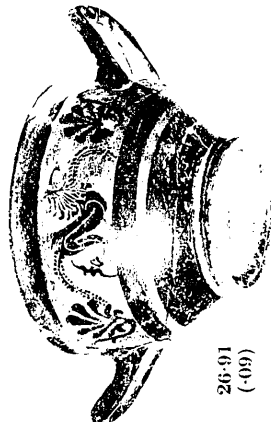
18-79
(.10)



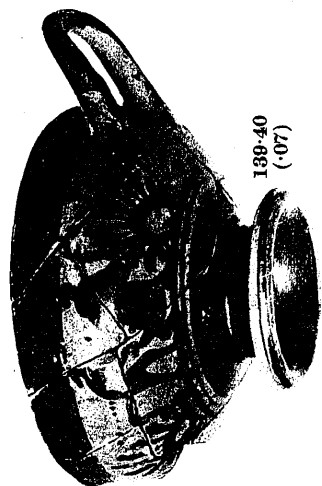
26-104
(.10)



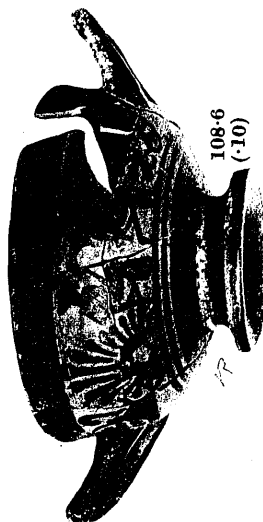
18-94
(.16)



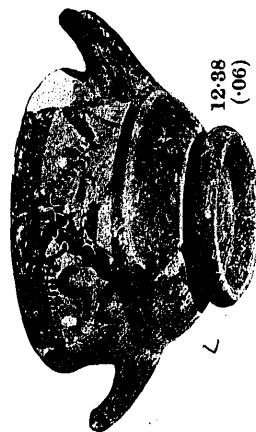
26-91
(.09)



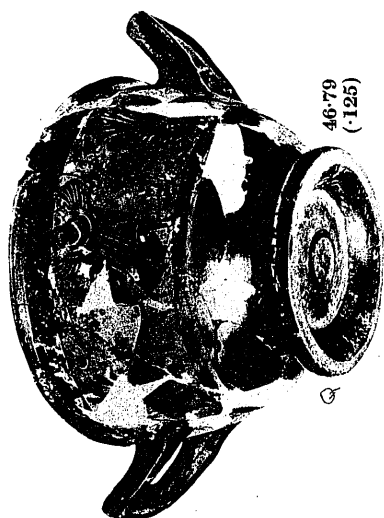
139.40
(.07)



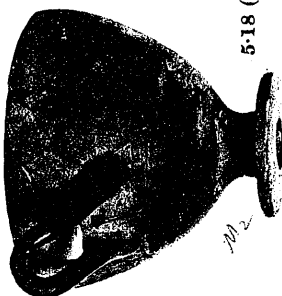
108.6
(.10)



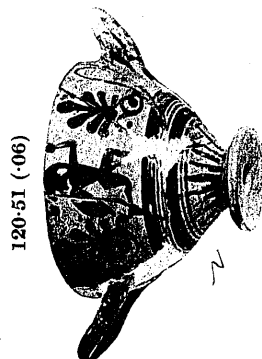
12.38
(.06)



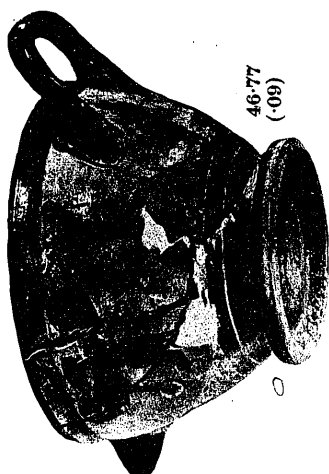
46.79
(.125)



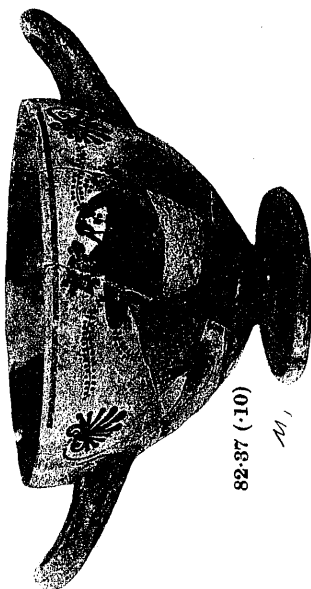
5.18 (.12)



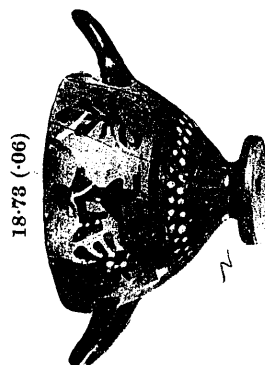
120.51 (.06)



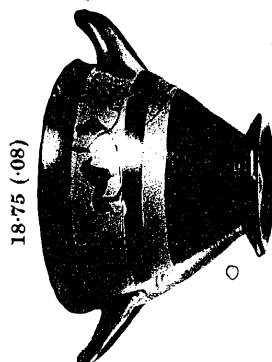
46.77
(.09)



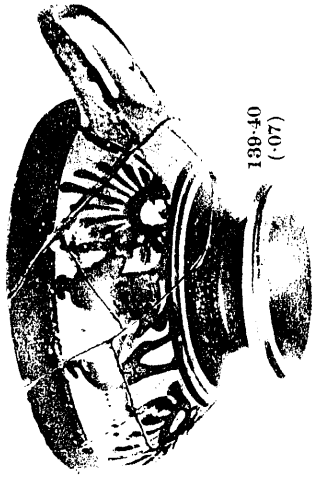
82.37 (.10)



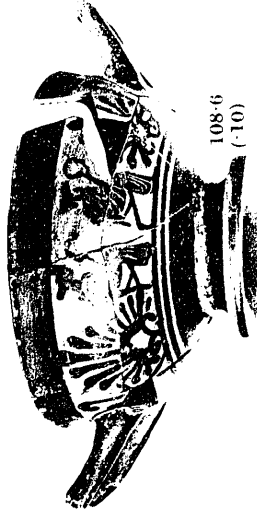
18.73 (.06)



18.75 (.08)



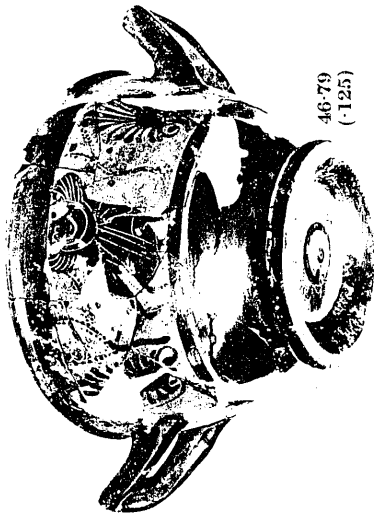
139-40
(.07)



108-6
(.10)



12-38
(.06)



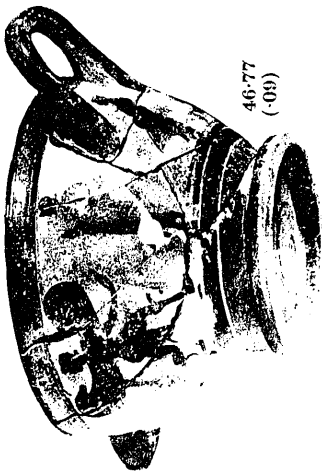
46-79
(.125)



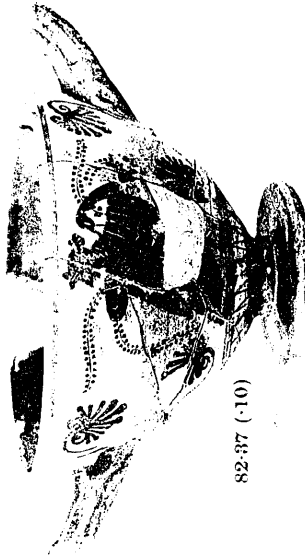
5-18 (.12)



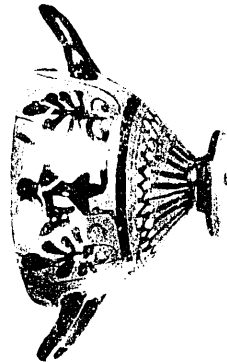
120-51 (.06)



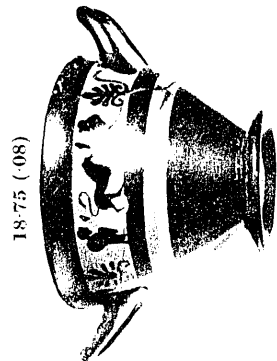
46-77
(.09)



82-37 (.10)



18-73 (.06)



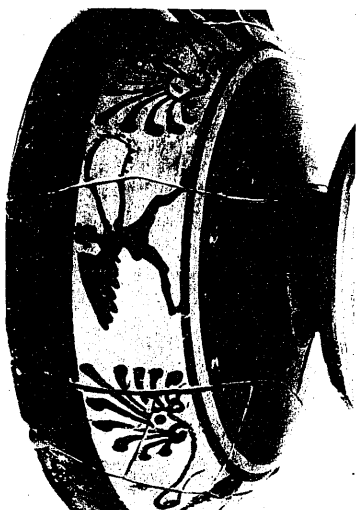
18-75 (.08)



139.43 (.09)



139.43



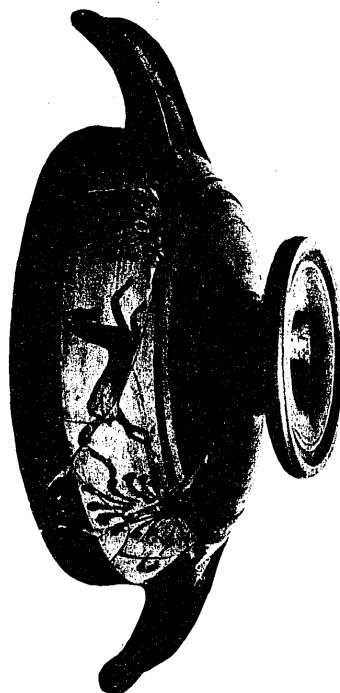
139.41 (.085)



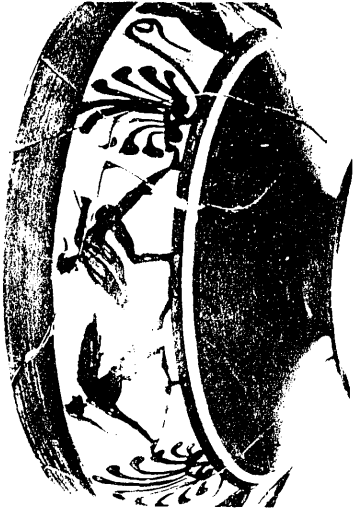
139.41



139.42 (.085)



139.42



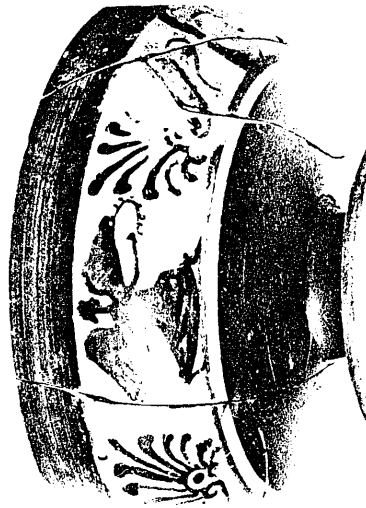
139-43 (-09)



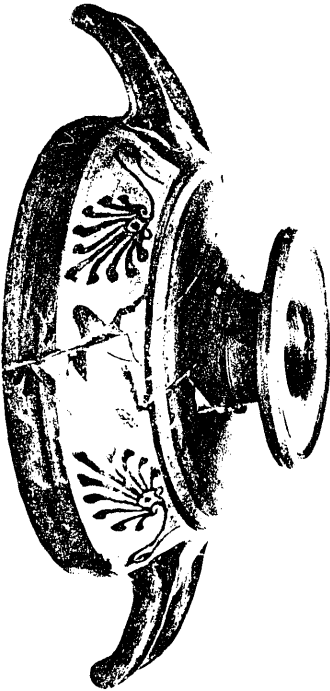
139-43



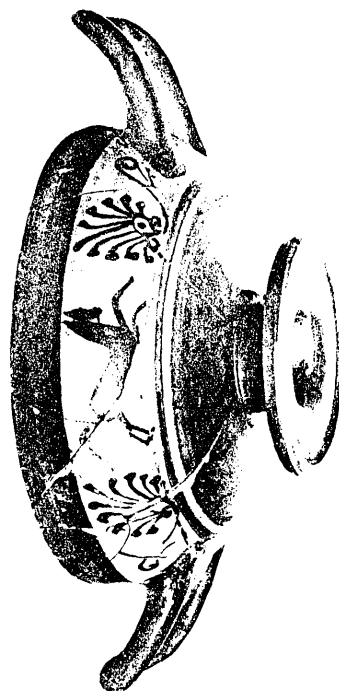
139-41 (-085)



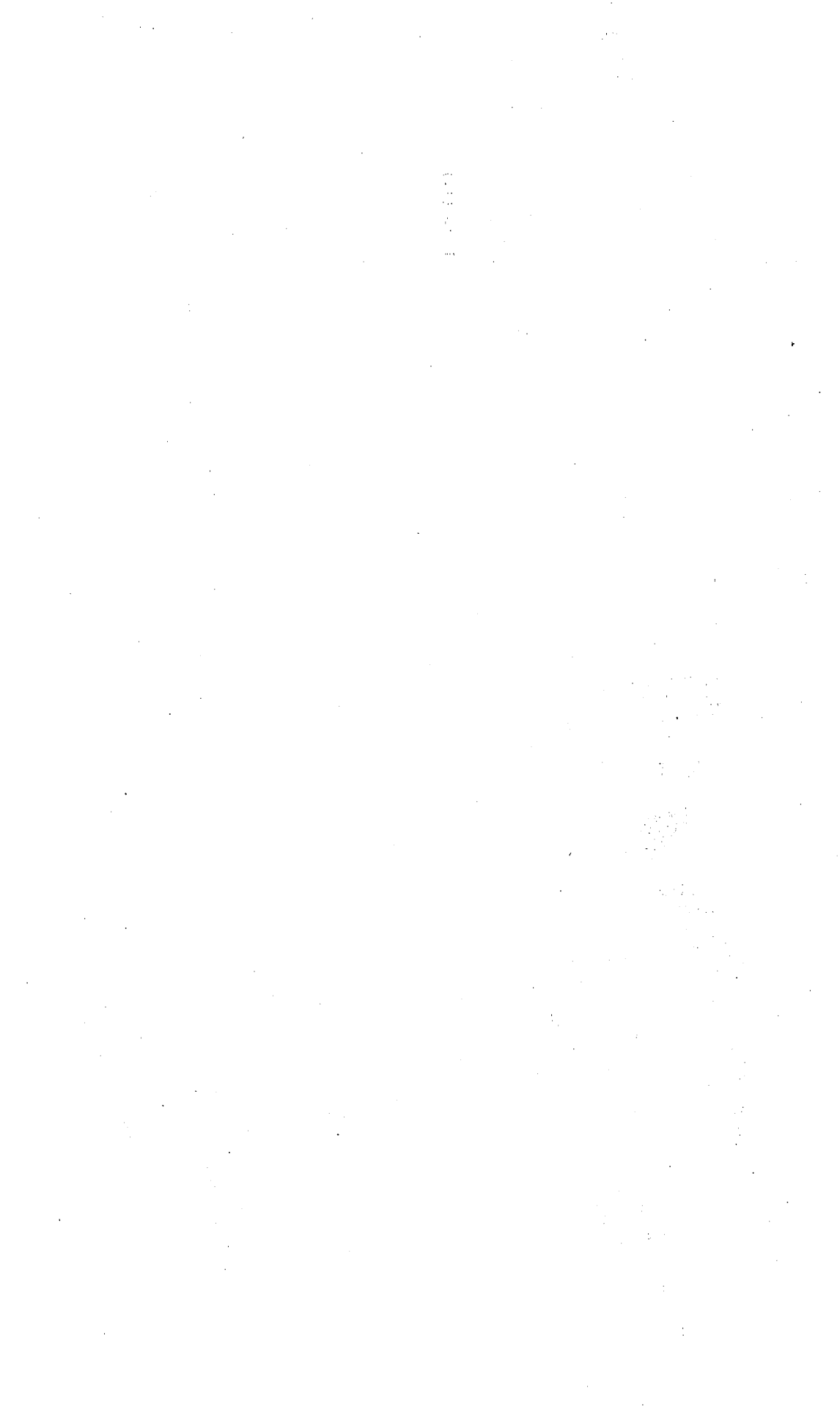
139-41

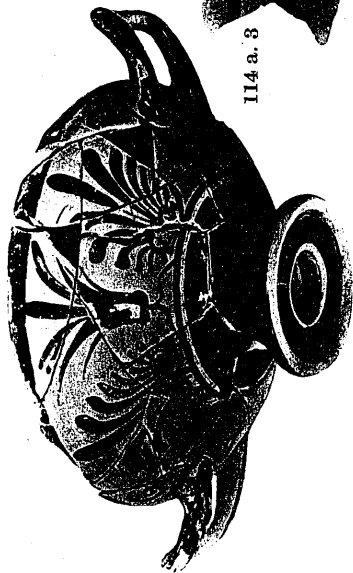


139-42 (-085)



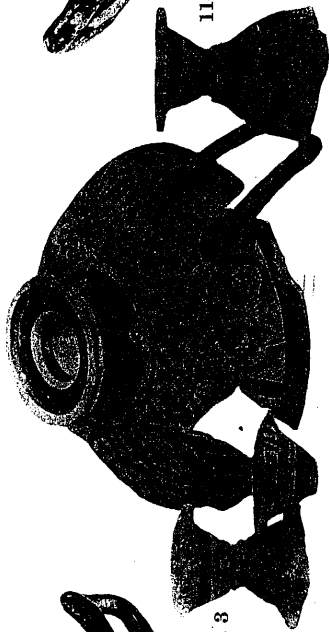
139-42





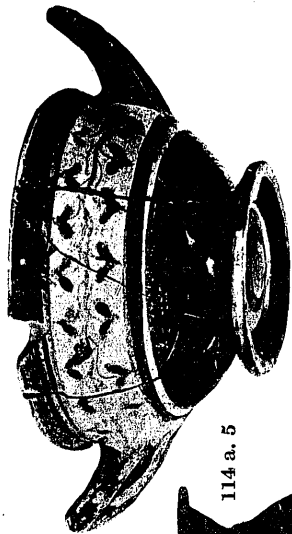
114 a. 3

123-32 ('095)



114 a. 4, 1.

114 a. 16 ('08)



114 a. 5

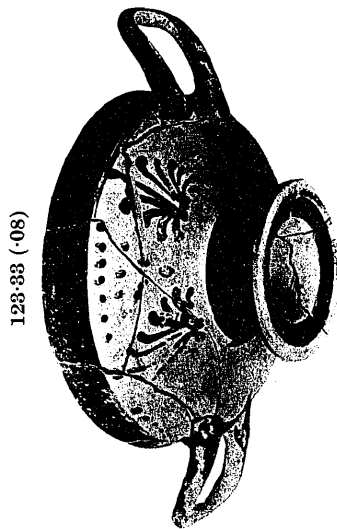
123-31 ('08)



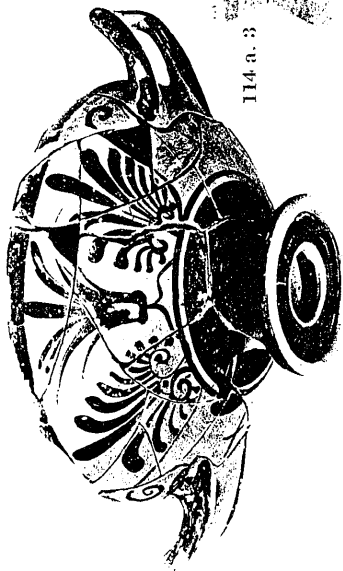
114 a. 15
(-'08)



144-10 ('07)

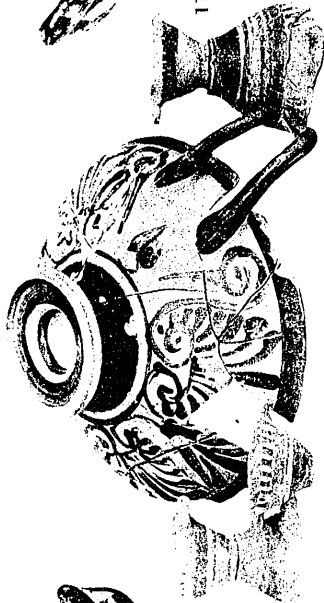


123-33 ('08)



114 a. 3

123:32 (.005)

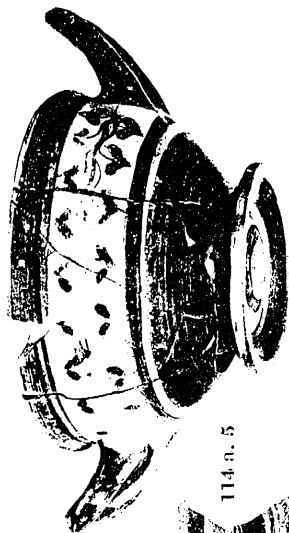


114 a. 4, 1

114 a. 16 (.08)

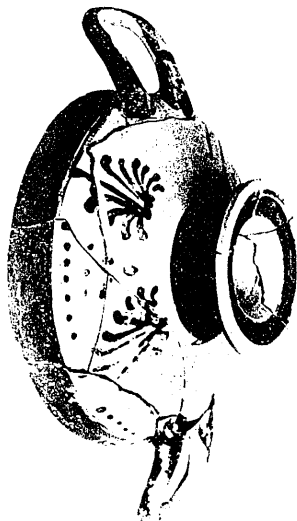


114 a. 2

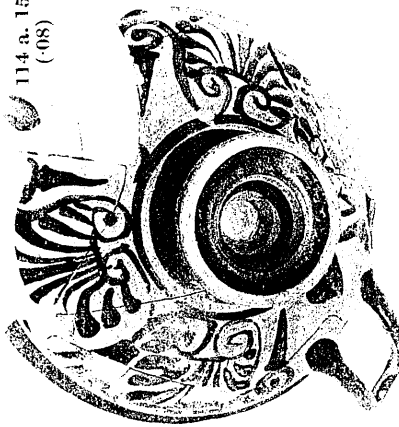


114 a. 5

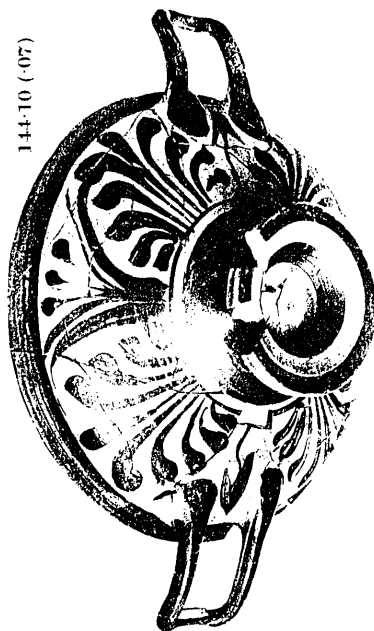
123:31 (.08)



123:33 (.08)



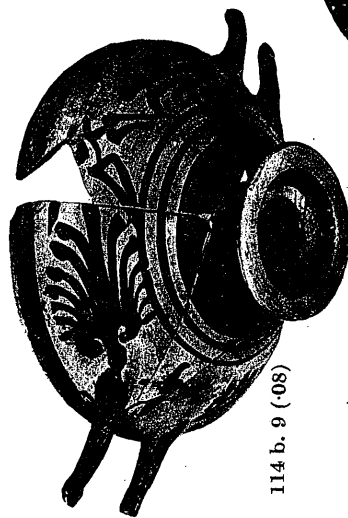
114 a. 15
(.08)



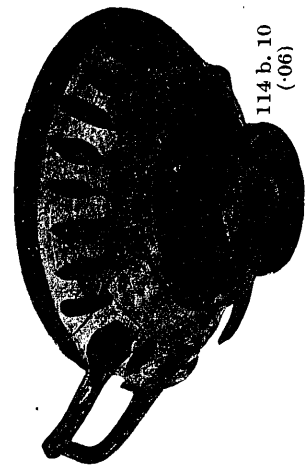
144:10 (.07)



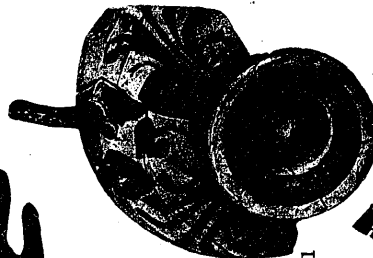
114 b. 7 (-08)



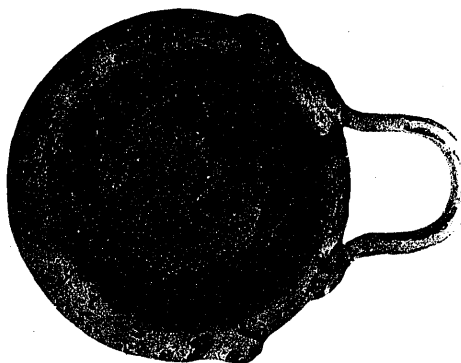
114 b. 9 (-08)



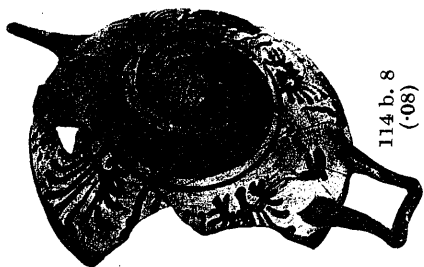
114 b. 10
(-06)



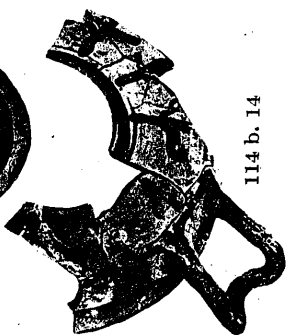
114 b. 11
(-06)



107-7 (diam. -095)



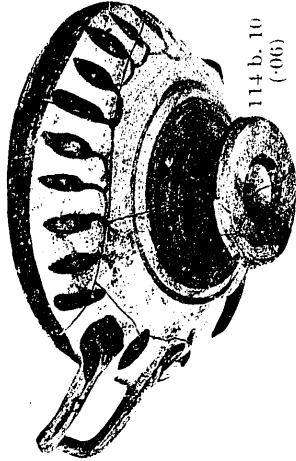
114 b. 8
(-08)



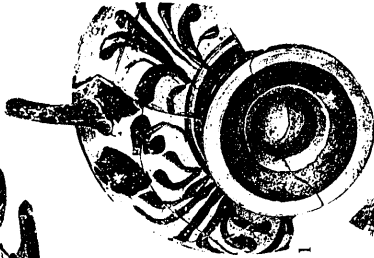
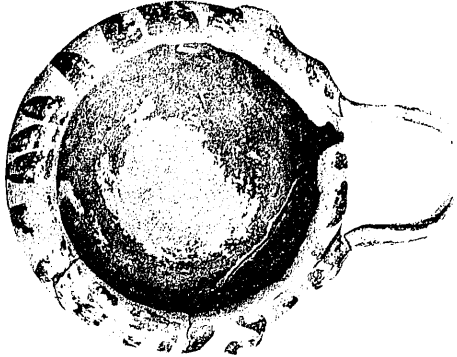
114 b. 14

Grave 139, SW. end of vase mass

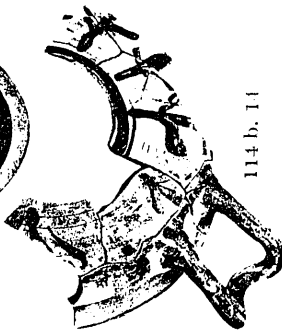




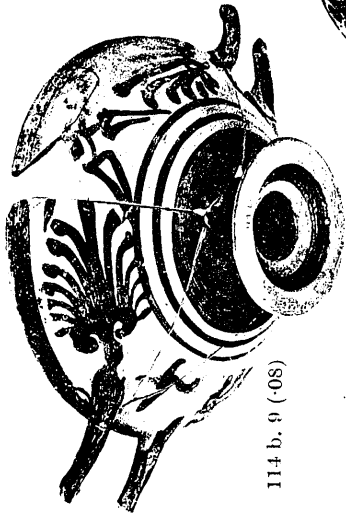
107-7 (diam. .085)



114 b. 11 (-06)



114 b. 11



114 b. 9 (-08)



114 b. 8 (-08)



114 b. 7 (-08)

Grave 139, SW. end of vase mass



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